

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

MAJASTHAN UNIV LIBRARY

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1942

Washington: 1943

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

An act of Congress, approved March 3, 1925, created the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, a quasi-corporation with perpetual succession and all the usual powers of a trustee, including the power "to invest, reinvest, and retain investments" and, specifically, the authority "to accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts, bequests, or devises of property for the benefit of, or in connection with the Library, its collections, or its service, as may be approved by the board and by the Joint Committee on the Library."

A notable provision of the act (section 2, last paragraph) permits endowment funds, up to a total limit of \$5,000,000, to be treated as a perpetual loan to the United States Treasury, at an assured interest of four percent per annum.

Members of the Board, *June 30, 1942*:

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Secretary of the Treasury, chairman.

Senator ALBEN W. BARKLEY, Chairman of Joint Committee on the Library.

ARCHIBALD MACLEISH, Librarian of Congress, secretary.

ADOLPH C. MILLER, Esq. [*Term expires March 9, 1943.*]

Mrs. EUGENE MEYER. [*Term expires March 9, 1945.*]

FORM OF GIFT OR BEQUEST TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Of material:

"To the United States of America, to be placed in the Library of Congress and administered therein by the authorities thereof."

Of money for immediate application:

"To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Library of Congress."

Of endowments of money, securities, or other property:

"To the United States of America, to be administered by the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library of Congress, its collections, or its service."

NOTE.—*Gifts or bequests to or for the benefit of the Library, and the income therefrom, are exempt from all Federal taxes.*

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OFFICERS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

ARCHIBALD MACLEISH, *Librarian of Congress*
HERBERT PUTNAM, *Librarian of Congress Emeritus*

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

LUTHER H. EVANS, Chief Assistant Librarian, Director of the Reference Department

DAVID CHAMBERS MEARNs, Reference Librarian

WILLIAM ADAMS SLADE, Reference Consultant (*retired June 30, 1942*)

ALVIN W. KREMER, Keeper of the Collections

R. D. JAMESON, Administrator of Consultant Service (*until September 1, 1942*)

JOSEPH AUSLANDER, Gift Officer

AERONAUTICS DIVISION, Albert Francis Zahm, *Chief*

ASIATIC DIVISION, Arthur W. Hummel, *Chief*

K. T. Wu, *Chief Assistant of the Chinese Section*

Shio Sakanishi, *Chief Assistant of the Japanese Section (until December 7, 1941)*

Edwin G. Beal, Jr., *Chief Assistant of the Japanese Section (from May 1, 1942)*

Horace I. Poleman, *Chief, Indic Section (from July 1, 1942)*

BIBLIOGRAPHY DIVISION, Florence S. Hellman, *Chief*

BOOKS FOR THE ADULT BLIND, Robert A. Voorus, *Chief*

DOCUMENTS DIVISION, James B. Childs, *Chief*

FINE ARTS DIVISION, Leicester B. Holland, *Chief*

HISPANIC FOUNDATION, Lewis Hanke, *Chief*

David Rubio, *Curator of the Hispanic Collection*

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE, Ernest S. Griffith, *Chief*

Leifur Magnússon, *Chief, War Service Section*

Lucy Salamanca Morey, *Chief, Inquiry Section*

George Heron Milne, *Custodian of the Congressional Reading Room*

MANUSCRIPTS DIVISION, St. George Leakin Sioussat, *Chief*

MAPS DIVISION, Lawrence Martin, *Chief*

MUSIC DIVISION, Harold Spivacke, *Chief*

Archive of American Folk Song

Alan Lomax, *in charge (until October 11, 1942)*

Benjamin A. Botkin, *in charge (from October 22, 1942)*

John A. Lomax, *Honorary Curator*

Collection of Stradivari String Instruments

Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall, *Honorary Curator*

Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, Foundation for the Advancement of Music

Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, *Member Advisory Committee*

Recording Laboratory

Jerome B. Weisner, *Chief Engineer (on leave since May 1, 1942)*

John R. Langenegger, *Acting Chief Engineer*

PERIODICALS DIVISION, Henry S. Parsons, *Chief*

PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE, George A. Schwegmann, Jr., *Chief*

RARE BOOK COLLECTION, Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., *Curator (until March 16, 1942)*
 Frederick B. Goff, *Assistant Chief (from August 16, 1941)*
 READING ROOMS, Robert Charles Gooch, *Superintendent*
 Willard Webb, *Assistant Superintendent (in military service since November 14, 1940)*
 Donald G. Patterson, *Acting Assistant Superintendent*
 Harold S. Lincoln, *Custodian of the Library Station at the Capitol*
 Donald H. Mugridge, *in charge, Study Room Reference Service and Social Sciences Reference Room*
 Clyde S. Edwards, *in charge, Government Publications Reading Room*
 Edward H. Preston, *in charge, Local History and Genealogy (in military service since October 1, 1942)*
 Manuel Sanchez, *in charge, Reading Rooms, Annex*
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 SLAVIC DIVISION, Nicholas R. Rodionoff, *Chief*
 SMITHSONIAN DIVISION, Frederick E. Brasch, *Chief*
 Mrs. Leila F. Clark, *Custodian at Smithsonian Institution*
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PROCESSING DEPARTMENT

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 ACCESSIONS DIVISION, John H. Moriarty, *Chief*
 CARD DIVISION, John W. Cronin, *Chief*
 CATALOG PREPARATION AND MAINTENANCE DIVISION, John L. Nolan, *Chief*
 DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING DIVISION, Lucile M. Morsch, *Chief*
 SUBJECT CATALOGING DIVISION, David J. Haykin, *Chief*

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 MAIL AND DELIVERY SERVICE, Samuel M. Croft, *Chief*
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 SUPPLY OFFICE, George W. Morgan, *Supply Officer*
 TABULATING OFFICE, John I. Meehan, *Tabulating Officer*

LAW LIBRARY

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 Francis X. Dwyer, *Assistant Law Librarian*
 William Crouch, *in charge, Law Library at the Capitol*

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 Francis N. Dwyer, *Assistant Law Librarian*
 William Crouch, *in charge, Law Library at the Capitol*

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

CLEMENT LINCOLN BOUVÉ, Register of Copyrights

William Harvey Wise, *Assistant Register (in military service since June 24, 1942)*

Richard C. DeWolf, *Acting Assistant Register (from June 26, 1942)*

CONSULTANTS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

ARRANGEMENT AND USE OF THE PUBLIC CATALOG, Linn R. Blanchard

CARE OF MANUSCRIPTS AND PARCHMENTS, George L. Stout (*Honorary*)

CATALOGING, CLASSIFICATION AND BIBLIOGRAPHY, Charles Martel

CLASSICAL LITERATURE, Harold North Fowler (*Honorary*)

CLASSIFICATION, Clarence W. Perley (*Honorary*)

COMMITTEE TO SELECT PRINTS FOR PURCHASE UNDER THE PENNELL FUND:

Leicester B. Holland, John Taylor Arms, and Stow Wengenroth

ECONOMICS, Victor Selden Clark (*Honorary*)

EDUCATION, Max Lederer (*to July 1, 1942*)

EXHIBITS, M. Joseph McCosker (*from July 13, 1942*)

FRENCH LITERATURE, Alexis St. Léger Léger

GERMANIC LITERATURE, Thomas Mann

HISPANIC LITERATURE, David Rubio

INTERNATIONAL LAW, Edwin M. Borchard (*Honorary*)

ISLAMIC ART AND ARCHEOLOGY, Myron B. Smith

JAPANESE LAW, William J. Sebald (*Honorary*)

LIBRARY PRACTICE, Henry O. Severance (*Honorary*) (*deceased October 10, 1942*)

MILITARY HISTORY, Brigadier General John McAuley Palmer (U. S. A. Retired)
(*Honorary*)

MUSICOLOGY, Carl Engel (*Honorary*)

PALEOGRAPHY, Elias Avery Lowe (*Honorary*)

PHILOSOPHY, David Baumgardt

PLANNING OF THE COLLECTIONS, Harry Miller Lydenberg (*Honorary*)

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, William F. Willoughby
(*Honorary*)

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ROMAN LAW, Francesco Lardone (*Honorary*)

SCANDINAVIAN CULTURE, Sigmund Skard

SLAVONIC HISTORY, Sergius Yakobson

SOCIOLOGY, Joseph Mayer (*Honorary*)

USE OF PRINTED CATALOG CARDS, Charles Harris Hastings (*Honorary*)

SPECIAL PROJECTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF JUVENILIA, Jacob Blanck, *Bibliographer*

CENSUS LIBRARY PROJECT, Irene B. Taeuber, *Director*

EXPERIMENTAL DIVISION OF LIBRARY COOPERATION, Herbert A. Kellar, *Director*
(*through April 6, 1942*)

EXPERIMENTAL DIVISION FOR STUDY OF WARTIME COMMUNICATIONS, Harold
D. Lasswell, *Chief*

NETHERLANDS STUDIES UNIT, Bartholomew Landheer, *Director*
Amry Vandenbosch, *Consultant*

RADIO RESEARCH PROJECT, Philip Cohen, *Chief*,
Joseph Liss, *Script Editor*, (through February 28, 1942)
SPECIAL INFORMATION DIVISION, John A. Wilson, *Chief*
THOMAS JEFFERSON CATALOG PROJECT, Millicent Sowerby, *Bibliographer*

FELLOWS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

AMERICAN NEGRO STUDIES, E. Franklin Frazier, *in residence, 1942-48*
CHEMISTRY, Byron A. Soule, *in residence, through August 31, 1942*
FOLKLORE, Benjamin A. Botkin, *in residence, through August 31, 1942*
NAVAL HISTORY, Waldo Chamberlin, *in residence, through June 17, 1942*
TECHNOLOGY, Manuel Sanchez, *in residence, through May 16, 1942*
WAR BIBLIOGRAPHY, Sidney Kramer, *in residence, 1942-48*
GEOLOGY, William E. Powers
LIBRARY SCIENCE, Jerrold Orne
MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY, Richard H. Heindel
POPULATION, Edward P. Hutchinson
SLAVIC LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES, Francis J. Whitfield

LIBRARY PRINTING AND BINDING BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Felix M. Halluin, *Superintendent* Harry Falk, *Foreman of Printing*
Arthur Leo Haverly, *Foreman of Binding*

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS



The President of the Senate:

The Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report as Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942.

Last year's report differed in structure and organization from its predecessors. The activities of the Library were reported on a departmental basis instead of a divisional basis. Since the Library's departments, established in 1940, are functional in nature—the Reference Department, the Processing Department, the Administrative Department—the effect was to present an account of the Library's operations rather than an account of its administrative units. This year's report carries the change somewhat further. The departmental presentation is dropped, except in the case of the Law Library and the Copyright Office, and the work of the Library is presented as a whole. The document thus combines the contributions of many administrators and subject specialists and technicians who have generously submerged themselves in the common labor. I wish to take this occasion to express to them all my appreciation of their disinterestedness.

The purpose of these successive alterations in form was mentioned in last year's report. The annual report of an agency of a democratic government should, it seems to me, be something more than a record and an accounting. It should attempt to tell its readers what the agency does and how well it does it—or at least to provide the means of judging how well the work is done. In the case of the Library of Congress no summarizing of the work of the various administrative subdivisions can tell what the Library does. The functions of the Library are, broadly speaking, to establish and maintain a collection of books and related materials adequate to the needs of its readers and to make that collection readily available and pertinently useful. But a collection of books is not merely a large number of books, and the usefulness of a collection is not measured in numbers of readers alone or in quantity of service. A collection is a number of books so combined among themselves that each part supports and enriches every other part, and so organized that every part relates to every

other part not in terms of the part only but in terms of the whole. The usefulness of a collection is its responsiveness *as a collection* to the needs of readers, either through the finding machinery of the card trays, or through the selective lists of bibliographies, or through the learning and ingenuity of the reference librarians—its availability by rapid and intelligent service in the reading rooms, or by prompt and efficient delivery to outside users or by loan through other libraries or by the provision of photographic copies.

A book in a great library like the Library of Congress, in other words, is not merely a volume on a given subject. It is a volume on a given subject which has been selected and cataloged and fitted into a system of classification and placed upon the shelves in such a way as to make it a part of the whole body of learning as the whole body of learning is represented in that library; an atom, noble or humble, in a total structure which has a form and integrity of its own quite apart from the form and integrity of its components. It is a volume, moreover, which is present in the library not merely to be present there but as an object of use, as an instrument of learning. No library worthy of the name possesses books merely as books or for the sole purpose of possessing them. Books in the great libraries lose their physical identities, their cardboard, leather-backed insulation from each other, and become pages in the great flow of letters and learning, so arranged and so served that, through them, learning and letters are not only preserved but brought to fullest life. There is no place in a great library for an author's vanity but only for letters and for learning brought to wholeness and to hand.

To judge, therefore, whether the work of a great library is well done from year to year it is necessary to know whether the entire collection is consistently approaching the wholeness and the harmony it can never achieve but must always labor to attain—whether the entire collection is nearer to the impossible but nevertheless imperative ideal of organic responsiveness to its reader's need. What is required for that purpose is information as to new acquisitions not in terms of their value in and of themselves but in terms of their importance to the total collection, in terms of the collection's lacks and needs and weaknesses as well as in terms of the collection's strength. What is required is an account of the library's technical procedures not in terms of an abstract technical excellence or lack of excellence but in terms of their adequacy to the integration and the responsiveness of the collection they control—an account of services to readers not in terms simply of their extensiveness as services but in terms of their

relation to the collection and to the purposes for which the collection is maintained—an account of housekeeping and fiscal services which will record the statistics of expenditure and upkeep not as abstract statistics but as indications of the cost of the library's activities measured in terms of those activities.

The present report does not satisfy these requirements in full but it is addressed to them and it provides, we believe, more of the essential information than has been available heretofore. The report upon the increase of the collections, for example, will be more informative when a greater part of the existing collection has been surveyed by the Fellows of the Library of Congress and other specialists and its gaps and weaknesses noted in want-lists. As things are, however, considerable progress has been made in the rationalization of purchase. Canons of Selection, establishing a basic purchasing policy, were worked out in the fiscal year 1940 and announced in the Annual Report for that year. Since that date annual appropriations for increase have been regularly allotted at the beginning of each fiscal year to the various subject fields, allotment being made on the basis of the importance of the subject to the Library's services, the present state of the Library's holdings and the availability of materials for purchase. Responsibility for the initiation of recommendations is delegated to specialists of established competence representing every discipline—Chiefs of Divisions, incumbents of Chairs, Fellows of the Library of Congress, Associate Fellows and others. The results are noted in broad terms in the chapter on acquisitions. Mr. David C. Mearns, the Reference Librarian, is to be commended for the skill and diligence with which, in the course of the year, he reviewed and acted upon some twenty-nine thousand recommendations. Delays in final action on recommendations, formerly running into many months, have been eliminated. The Reference Librarian has been able to organize the operation of review and to simplify the procedures of recommendation to such a point that action can be taken in his office within an average of twenty-four hours after receipt of the recommending forms.

The same thing may be said of the processing activities of the Library. Fuller information upon these activities in terms of the entire task to be performed will be available when the large arrearage of unprocessed materials, to which reference was made in my first report, has been fully surveyed and a plan developed for dealing with its various elements in appropriate and feasible forms. The present report, however, indicates the character of the progress which has already been made. The processing operations of the Library are

now able, for the first time in many years, to handle all current accessions of *books* under procedures adapted to the degree of urgency of each class of material.

There is still, however, a very considerable bulk of incoming material which the processing divisions cannot handle. Total increase in the Library's collections in all ordinary forms and types of material—books, pamphlets, reprints and the like—is approximately a quarter of a million pieces annually. [Manuscripts, maps, and music, which are now processed separately, are not included in this figure.] Against this total, the cataloging divisions are at present able to produce cards for approximately 70,000 pieces annually. A considerable part of the balance of 180,000 pieces more or less is made up of volumes added to series already cataloged, but a very large portion consists of new reprints and pamphlets and, ephemeral materials of various kinds. Full cataloging of this material would be impossible with the present staff. The present rate of card production (the present rate of 70,000 cards is to be compared with 58,031 cards in fiscal 1941, 48,030 cards in fiscal 1940, and 40,887 cards in fiscal 1939) can certainly be increased as the reorganized Department perfects its forms and procedures, but it cannot be increased with the present staff by the amount necessary to deal fully with *all* annual accessions. Moreover it is doubtful, to say the least, that full cataloging of much of this material would be desirable or even justified.

The Processing Department has therefore attacked the problem on a different front. Procedures for simplified cataloging of pamphlets have been developed by an experimental section in the Descriptive Cataloging Division and are now in general use, and progress has also been made in simplifying the cataloging of serial publications, and in handling directories, college catalogs and other types of material for which a brief recording should be adequate. At the same time the Library's established policies as to the selection of materials for cataloging, many of them worked out in the past by individual catalogers and accepted as practices rather than approved as policies, have been subjected to review, and an over-all policy, more nearly adapted to the needs of the Library, will be evolved.

Another year, it is hoped, will enable the Department to develop a detailed and practicable program for dealing with a situation which, though not as critical as it was three years ago, is still serious. The Department has now found, in Mr. Herman H. Henkle, formerly Director of the School of Library Science at Simmons College, Boston, a permanent head who has demonstrated, in the first few months of his incumbency, an understanding of the problems involved and a

capacity to deal with them which is as encouraging to his staff as it is to the Librarian. It is a pleasure to add that the members of the staff of the Department, and particularly of the staff of the cataloging divisions, which were most immediately affected, have borne the trials and adjustments of reorganization with an admirable patience and consideration. It is not easy for highly-skilled professional workers and technicians to adapt their necessarily intensive work to administrative and procedural change, and the changes proposed by the Librarian's Committee, as reported last year, were extensive. The generous helpfulness of the technical staff is gratefully acknowledged.

The Library's services to readers present the same problem in somewhat different terms. The adequacy of the Library's management of its accessions and its processing can be estimated by a comparison of what has been done with what needs to be done. So far as processing is concerned, what needs to be done can be reduced to precise figures: the annual accessions plus the unprocessed arrearage plus certain definite added quantities of materials requiring treatment of one kind or another. So far as accessions go, surveys of the collections indicate, as they are completed, the gaps between present holdings and the objectives stated in the Canons of Selection, and the Canons of Selection, applied to newly published materials, determine what should be acquired currently. In the field of services to readers, however, precise criteria are lacking. Number of readers and quantity of demand provide one element only. The immeasurable balance is *quality* of demand. Service to a scholar who knows his author's name and merely needs to locate his title is one thing. Service to a researcher who begins, not with an author, or with a title, or even with a subject, but with an urgent and pressing problem of government, or of raw materials, or, say, of the administration of manpower, is another. A library devoted to the service of the government of a modern state in time of war cannot provide the means of measuring its services by reporting that the circulation of its books to government departments and agencies has increased by a given percent. A large part of its service, as the relevant chapter of this report indicates, is in the preparation of bibliographies which will open the collections to an investigator approaching them from a given point of view, or in the provision of *ad hoc* reference services such as are supplied, in the Library of Congress, by the Legislative Reference Service. Such services as these are difficult for anyone but the particular investigator to evaluate.

The only generalization possible is the generalization that the demands upon the reference services of a great library serving the agencies of a modern government are far heavier than most laymen, and even many librarians, conceive. The notion widely held, in the profession and out of it, that the American library catalog has largely solved the problem of library use is a notion which does not correspond to modern facts. The catalog devised by the masters of American librarianship was a magnificent machine—one of the great works of modern scholarship. But it was a machine devised to serve a reader who approached it either with an author's name or a book's title or a scholar's definition of a subject in mind; a reader moreover who, if he approached the catalog from the subject side, would have, and could take, the necessary time to run through the literature collected under his subject and determine for himself what book or books best supplied him with the things he needed.

The function of the catalog, in other words, was to put a book or a group of books in a reader's hands, the reader knowing beforehand more or less what he wanted in book terms, and having the time to secure from his books the precise material he had come to find. The difficulty now is that the reader imagined by the catalog-makers is not in every respect the reader produced by contemporary society. The modern reader, particularly in a great reference library serving the machinery of a modern state, is not infrequently a man working under great pressures of time and of responsibility, who does not know, and cannot be expected to know, what book written by what man may give him what he needs, or what subdivision of what subject may have been assigned to it by a cataloger: a man who has no time to read through a pile of several dozen volumes or even to consult the chapters neatly marked with paper markers.

Such a reader can be adequately served only by some such machinery as the lawyer now possesses to lead him to the precise authority he needs to find—or, failing that, by the human intervention of trained reference librarians working from selective bibliographies and producing, as the end product of their work, not an assembly of random references but the materials actually relevant to the solution of the problem. It is not inconceivable that narrower and more sensitive and more precise controls may in time be developed by a refinement of the classification system, or by some comparable means, but until that time the Library of Congress must provide, as well as it can, the interpreting specialists and scholars who can make the vast and rapidly increasing mass of printed matter responsive to the needs of

those who require access to it for the urgent solution of complicated and intensely difficult problems of government and administration.

To measure the demand upon the Library's services to readers in these terms is to indicate what is, indeed, the fact—that the opportunities for usefulness are endless, that the Library's ability to satisfy them is limited primarily by the size of its reference staff and that the evaluation of accomplishment in statistical terms is impossible. The increasing reliance of Congress and of the war agencies upon the Library's reference services is, however, a fact of considerable significance and the entire report upon the Library's wartime activities which is presented in this volume would seem to bear out my own conviction that the administration of the reference services by the Director of the Reference Department, Dr. Luther H. Evans, the Reference Librarian, Mr. David C. Mearns, and the Director of the Legislative Reference Service, Dr. Ernest S. Griffith, has greatly extended the Library's usefulness to its readers over the year just past.

Dr. Evans' work in this regard is particularly noteworthy since he was also obliged, in his capacity as Chief Assistant Librarian, to serve from time to time during the last three-quarters of the fiscal year as Acting Librarian. I was directed by the President in October 1941 to assume, in addition to my duties as Librarian of Congress, the direction of the newly established Office of Facts and Figures. The organization of that agency and its direction demanded a considerable part of my time from the twenty-fourth of October 1941 to the thirteenth of June 1942, when the Office of Facts and Figures was combined with the Foreign Broadcasting Service of the Office of the Coordinator of Information and with certain other agencies to form the Office of War Information of which I continued to serve part time as Assistant Director (in charge of policy matters) under Mr. Elmer Davis as Director.

During this period moreover the Library of Congress carried out one of the most extensive and difficult tasks in its history, a task the successful accomplishment of which reflects the greatest credit on the entire staff but particularly the Acting Librarian, Dr. Evans, and the Administrative Assistant to the Librarian, Mr. Clapp, who performed his greatly enhanced duties with marked success throughout this difficult period. As reported a year ago, precautionary measures for the protection of the collections against war damage were planned in December 1940, and the selection of materials for special attention was completed, largely by voluntary over-time work on the part of the staff, in the spring of 1941. At the same time packing materials

were ordered, plans and procedures for evacuation were perfected, and depositories chosen. Actual removal took place shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941. Approximately five thousand boxes were transported in twenty-nine vanloads under convoy by Library personnel to nine (subsequently eight) appropriate buildings in three localities of relative security. All material shipped was listed in multiple lists, and tabular lists of boxes were also prepared with the result that the location of any material in any box can readily be determined. Master Library catalogs which could not be removed from the Library buildings were microfilmed and the film deposited elsewhere.

The effect of the operation is to provide, for the irreplaceable and exceptionally valuable materials in the Library's possession, as great a degree of security against damage from aerial attack as can be attained without the construction of bombproof shelters—a measure which has not been practicable under existing conditions as regards supplies of steel, concrete, and manpower. The materials removed have been dispersed as widely as limitations of adequate space and adequate guardianship and inspection permit. They are stored in fireproof buildings of modern construction in localities approved from the strategical point of view by the War Department. They are under twenty-four hour guard by guards in the Library's employ who take regular humidity readings and submit regular humidity reports. And they are inspected at regular intervals by the Administrative Assistant and the Keeper of the Collections who make extensive trips for the purpose.

Not all of the Library's valuable materials have, of course, been removed. If the military situation alters, it may be necessary to ship out further quantities provided adequate depositories can be found. The Library must, however, continue to render essential service to the Congress, the war agencies and the Government generally under any and all conditions and certain risks must therefore be taken. These risks have been reduced to some extent by removing particularly important classes of the remaining collections to the safest part of the Library buildings and arranging other materials accordingly.

It is undesirable for obvious reasons to report in greater detail on certain of these operations, and impossible to express at this time the Library's sense of deep obligation to those who have provided, at considerable sacrifice to themselves, the space to which our principal treasures have been removed. I hope, at the end of the war, to have the great pleasure of naming and thanking adequately the men and institutions involved. It is, however, possible to refer, at this

time, to that very considerable part of the debt which is owed the Library's staff. The contribution of the staff in over-time work and in the most arduous labor would have been remarkable under any circumstances. Under the circumstances of wartime employment it was more, even, than that. As the detailed report on personnel indicates, the Library suffered throughout the year, and still suffers, from a rate of turnover which has seriously interfered with its work and heavily burdened the staff. As I have pointed out before, Library of Congress salary levels are generally below those of other agencies. This situation will be corrected as the Civil Service Commission, which is working under heavy burdens of demand, completes a reclassification of Library positions which has been under way for two years. Meantime, however, the economic law of gravity works in reverse, drawing Library personnel up into higher paid jobs in other agencies. This process, taken in conjunction with the operation of the Selective Service Law and the high level of volunteering among Library employees, produced a continuing vacancy list throughout the year of thirty to a hundred or more positions and a total loss for the period of 78.7 man-years. It is a tribute to the Library's administrative offices, particularly its Personnel Office, its supervisors and its staff, that the services of the Library have not suffered more than they did. But it is remarkable indeed that the Library staff was able, under these handicaps, to add to its regular labors the successful evacuation of so great a part of the most valuable holdings.

The unusual work of the Library staff, however, was not limited, during the fiscal year, to the evacuation of parts of the collection. Efforts were also made to carry further the general plan of reorganization and the specific corrective measures outlined in previous reports—particularly the measures recommended by the Librarian's Committee [see page 25 of the Annual Report for 1941]. Of these, one of the most important was the recommendation that Library of Congress *Manuals* be prepared. The existing manual, published in 1902, has long since outlived its usefulness and has not reflected, for many years, the actual procedures and practices of the Library of Congress. As reported last year, the recommendation of the Librarian's Committee was approved and the types of manuals to be prepared were specified. Subsequently a timetable was worked out beginning at the sectional level and working up through the divisional to the departmental. To give administrative direction to this program Dr. Jerrold Orne, Fellow of the Library of Congress in Library Science, was asked to assume control. Dr. Orne, who is now Librarian of Knox College, very generously consented to devote the summer months to

the work and was able to report, at the close of this period, that sectional manuals were generally completed, that divisional manuals were satisfactorily completed with the exception of the Semitic and Slavie Divisions, that the manuals of the Law Library and the Copyright Office were finished, and that the remaining departmental manuals would be completed before the end of the year. It is probable, therefore, that the entire series of manuals foreseen in last year's report will be completed well before the end of the fiscal year 1943. Their appearance will mark an extremely important step in the reorganization of the Library and one for which Dr. Orne and the section and division heads of the Library deserve great credit.

Progress has also been made, in spite of lack of personnel and the added burdens of war service, in carrying out other recommendations of the Librarian's Committee [see pages 20 and 21 of the Annual Report for 1941]. The *Central Serial Record* is now an operating unit of Library organization established on a scale much larger than that originally planned. The rapidity with which the change has been made is directly attributable to the action of the Congress in appropriating funds for seven additional positions for a two-year period. *Short cataloging*, as reported above and in the chapter on processing activities, is in use for pamphlet purposes. Total *statistics of accessions* are no further available than they were last year. Some work was done on the general *inventory* but the evacuation program and other war work interrupted it and drew men off throughout the year. Definite progress has been made on *individual work records* in the Processing Department, and International Business Machines equipment, installed in a new Tabulating Office in the Administrative Department, has provided close statistical control of the operations of the Card Division as well as serving in the preparation of pay rolls, etc., in the Personnel Office. The Library is not yet in a position to promise a solution of that unsolved problem of all catalogers—the computation of the cost of processing operations, but data based on *work records* will be available next year and the outlines of the picture should emerge. The *Staff Information Bulletin* is now a recommendation no longer but an actuality. Some, but not very much, advance in *cataloging books in arrears* can be reported with far greater progress in sight in the immediate future as the result of the development of procedures for short cataloging and the clarifying of cataloging policies. In the development of a *classification schedule for law* no action has been taken other than the continued preparation by a Law Library committee of basic data for the schedule. However, a committee has been appointed to review the recommendation of the Librarian's Commit-

tee. A Gift Officer has been appointed and a *begging policy* worked out under the control of the Reference Librarian and in conjunction with the Accessions Division which should produce useful results. The relation of the Director of the Processing Department to the *divisional catalogs* has been worked out and divisional cataloging, as for example of music, will shortly be transferred to the Processing Department.

Another project carried forward from last year is the work of the Experimental Division of Library Cooperation, established for one year on a grant generously provided by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The report of the Director, Mr. Herbert A. Kellar, was received too late for inclusion in this volume but the results of Mr. Kellar's conferences with librarians in all parts of the country will prove serviceable in working out a general statement and a detailed program which the Library of Congress will submit during the next fiscal year to reference librarians and to university administrators. The widespread interest in the subject and the indicated desire of librarians everywhere to undertake cooperative measures for dealing with certain common problems convince us that the work of the Experimental Division has been fruitful and that a truly effective cooperative program can be conceived.

A step in this direction was informally taken during the year in an invitation to a number of distinguished librarians, book collectors, men of letters and representatives of scholarly organizations to meet at the Library as consultants to the Librarian on problems affecting the Library's relations to other libraries and institutions. Those invited included Dr. Joseph Q. Adams, Director, The Folger Shakespeare Library; Mr. Randolph G. Adams, Director, The William L. Clements Library; Mr. Julian P. Boyd, Librarian, Princeton University; Mr. Clarence S. Brigham, Director, American Antiquarian Society; Mr. Donald Coney, Librarian, University of Texas; Dr. Robert D. W. Connor, former Archivist of the United States; Dr. Max Farrand, former Director of the Henry E. Huntington Library; Mr. Douglas S. Freeman, historian and Editor of *The Richmond News Leader*; Miss Ruth S. Granniss, Librarian, The Grolier Club; Miss Belle da Costa Greene, Director, The Pierpont Morgan Library; Mr. Frank J. Hogan, the distinguished Washington attorney and book collector; Mr. Franklin F. Hopper, Director, The New York Public Library; Mr. Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., former Curator of the Rare Book Collection of this Library; Mr. Bernhard Knollenberg, Librarian, Yale University; Dr. Waldo G. Leland, Director, American Council of Learned Societies; Mr. Harold L. Leupp, Librarian,

University of California; Mr. Wilmarth S. Lewis, scholar, bibliophile, and President of the Yale Associates; Mr. Milton E. Lord, Director, The Boston Public Library; Mr. Keyes D. Metcalf, Librarian, Harvard College Library; Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald, philanthropist, retired merchant, and collector; Mr. Carl Sandburg, poet and scholar; Mr. John H. Scheide*, the noted Bible collector; Mr. Thomas W. Streeter, President, The Bibliographical Society of America; Mr. Lawrence C. Wroth, Librarian, The John Carter Brown Library. Meetings of a group from this larger number were subsequently held under the chairmanship of Mr. Wilmarth S. Lewis in The Pierpont Morgan Library in New York and in Farmington, Connecticut, Miss Greene acting as host on the one occasion and Mr. Lewis on the other. It is hoped that the organization thus informally established may soon be given official status as the Librarian's Council. Legislation to that effect will very probably be introduced during the next year. The usefulness to the Library of such an advisory body is of course obvious.

The fiscal year saw the termination of one project as the result of war conditions and the inception of another. The Radio Research Project, on which I reported at some length last year, came to the end of its activities when the Office of Facts and Figures and other government agencies began to make wartime use of radio personnel, and a new procedure as regards the selection of motion pictures for the Library's collections came into being as the war emphasized the tremendous historical and scholarly importance of much current film. Both activities were made possible by grants from the Rockefeller Foundation.

An account of the work of the Radio Research Project will be found in the body of this report. In noting its termination I should like to repeat here the expression of my warm personal gratitude for the opportunity given by the Rockefeller grant to explore the possibilities of the usefulness of radio to the work of a library in a democratic state. I am more than ever convinced, at the end of the year's work of Mr. Philip Cohen, Mr. Joseph Liss, and their colleagues in the project, that radio can provide a workable solution of some of the problems of communication between librarians and the citizens they serve. I hope that the experiment may be picked up after the war where the war compelled us to put it down.

The moving picture project marks a sharp reversal in Library practice. Down to this year, films deposited for copyright were

*Deceased September 29, 1942.

returned to the producers under an arrangement made by the previous librarian. Early film was highly inflammable, and the Library had no facilities for storage. This arrangement has now been abrogated, and one copy of every film selected for preservation will be retained by the Library. To enable the Library to make the necessary selection, however, all film must be scanned, and to enable the Library to store the selected film special storage facilities must be provided. Both have been made possible by a grant of \$25,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation and by the cooperation of the Museum of Modern Art which has undertaken to act as the Library's agent for both purposes. The wise counsel and long administrative experience of the Register of Copyrights, Colonel Bouvé, have been invaluable in this, as in other matters touching the Copyright Office.

The new arrangement also makes it possible for the Library to accept gifts of film, several of which have been received during the year. Of particular value is the only known copy of *Sierra de Teruel*, a documentary film of the Spanish Civil War, given the Library by André Malraux, the distinguished French novelist who saw service on the republican side. But it is not only gifts of new material which will now find a collection ready to receive them. An examination of ancient copyright deposits in the Library cellars has brought to light an extraordinary collection, not only of early kinetoscope rolls but of rolls of prints of the earliest moving pictures exposed on paper as photographs—an experimental solution of the problem of copyright deposit which was subsequently abandoned. These prints, together with the file of registrations and, in many cases, the shooting samples of all motion pictures copyrighted since 1912, cannot take the place of the missing films, but they constitute, nevertheless, a basis on which a collection of value and importance can now be made.

Finally some account should be given of the Latin American activities of the Library and particularly of the Hispanic Foundation and the Law Library. The Director of the Hispanic Foundation went to Mexico in the fall of 1941 where he successfully carried out a project sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies with funds provided by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, for the translation into Spanish and Portuguese, and the publication and distribution, of certain United States books. The Law Librarian visited the law schools and the universities of Mexico and Central America in the fall of 1941 and in the spring and summer of 1942 continued his trip through South America. The trip was undertaken in cooperation with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Mr. Vance studied the faculties, equipment, and courses of study of the various law

schools for the Coordinator's Office, secured new materials for the Library by purchase and gift, and delivered a highly successful series of lectures on the Library of Congress. Some ten thousand volumes and pamphlets were added to the collections as the direct result of Mr. Vance's journey.

Grants of funds from the Rockefeller Foundation also made possible the loan of three members of the staff to Latin American governments during the year. Miss Ione M. Kidder began her work as a technical assistant at the National Library of Venezuela early in January 1942. Miss Margaret J. Bates was loaned to the Brazilian Civil Service for one year, beginning August 15, 1941, to catalog material in the department's library and to teach a course in library science. Miss Dorothy Reeder was sent on a similar mission to the Biblioteca Nacional at Bogotá, Colombia. With funds transferred to the Library by the Department of State a large number of Library of Congress printed cards and photostat reproductions of material were sent, on the principle of exchange, to a wide variety of institutions in Latin America.

Not all voyages, however, were from north to south. Señor Luis Alberto Sánchez, the distinguished Peruvian writer and critic, was invited by the Library of Congress to spend six months in the United States studying American life and literature. Funds were provided by the Committee for Inter-American Artistic and Intellectual Relations. Señor Sánchez arrived in Washington on October 1, 1941 and spent three months in the Library, after which he travelled widely throughout the United States.

Furthermore, one of the most distinguished gifts made to the Library of Congress in its history was made by the Brazilian Government which, acting in conjunction with the Committee for Inter-American Artistic and Intellectual Relations, provided the services of the Brazilian artist, Cândido Portinari, to paint a series of murals in the anteroom of the Hispanic Foundation. The four murals which resulted are among the most important in the United States. In subject, dealing as they do with the common experience of all the Americas, the Discovery of the Land, the Conquest of the Forest, the Teaching of the Indians, the Mining of the Gold, they are an eloquent addition to the universal American vocabulary. In form they are representative of the best work of one of the best of contemporary painters. The Library of Congress is proud to possess them and grateful to the government which made their possession possible.

Other gifts to the Library during the current year are recorded in the chapter on acquisitions. Mrs. Coolidge and Mrs. Whittall con-

tinued their long established generosity, and others who have enriched our collections in the past have, this year, added further to our holdings. These and other gifts include the bequest of Carolyn Wells Houghton, who gave us her fine Walt Whitman collection; the gift of the final typescript and corrected galley proofs of John Steinbeck's *Grapes of Wrath*, presented to us by Mr. Frank J. Hogan, the distinguished Washington collector; the gift of the autographed manuscript copy of Mrs. Mercy Warren's *History of the Rise, Progress, and Termination of the American Revolution* (1805), made by her great-grandson, the Honorable Charles Warren; the addition to the Library's important Andrew Jackson holdings of a collection including twenty-three letters of Andrew Jackson, and thirty-four of Andrew Jackson Donelson, made by Donelson's cousin and wife, Emily Tennessee Donelson, and given to the Library by Mrs. Pauline Wilcox Burke of Washington; an important addition to the papers of the Blair and Woodbury families made by Dr. Montgomery Blair, Jr.; the gift of an autographed copy of General Sherman's *Memoirs*, with copies of letters written by General Sherman, made by Miss Eleanor Sherman Fitch of New York; the gift of a large collection of scrapbooks and diaries by Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin; the gift by Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, as a memorial to her late husband, of a Lutheran version of the Bible printed at Wittenberg by Hans Lufft in 1541, and a small fifteenth century Book of Hours, and numerous other gifts and bequests of distinction and importance.

One unusual gift to the Library of Congress reflects a feeling so general among American citizens of foreign birth that it should be particularly noticed here. I received soon after the end of the fiscal year a letter, the pertinent passages of which are as follows:

MY DEAR MR. MACLEISH: Shortly after the war started, our government insured the Merchant Seamen for five thousand dollars in case of loss of life at sea. When it came time for me to decide who is my next of kin, I had to think a while. Remembering I came over here as a boy immigrant, became a citizen, and that I have enjoyed so many of the benefits of Democracy in this country of ours, I have decided my next of kin is my country. Therefore, when signing on aboard ship, I have an understanding that my life insurance is to be left to Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.

In the event I am torpedoed while "keeping 'em sailing," I should like you to use this money for a niche in which to put some small edition of knowledge in the way of books that have made this country wise enough to develop the art of living, and so as time rolls on, the heritage of future Americans may have a richer and fuller meaning in this country which we love and cherish.

Finally, the Library has now received an important addition to its Hamilton papers. The Annual Report for 1930 described a deposit

of extraordinary value made by Messrs. Alexander and Pierpont Morgan Hamilton, consisting of their remarkable collection of the papers of Alexander Hamilton and his family, numbering as many as 479, and in many cases possessing a high degree of historical interest. Included in the collection are 149 letters and documents of Secretary Hamilton himself—letters sent or drafts—32 of Mrs. Hamilton, 27 of Philip Schuyler, 23 of George Washington to Hamilton or to Schuyler, a dozen from Hamilton's sons, and lesser numbers from his distinguished contemporaries, such as William Jackson, Henry and John Laurens, John Francis Mercer, James Monroë, F. A. C. Muhlenberg, and David Ross. The letters of General Hamilton range from 1769 to 1804. It is with a sense of profound gratification, therefore, that I am able to announce that the owners, Major Pierpont Morgan Hamilton, U. S. A., and Captain Alexander Hamilton, U. S. M. C., have generously converted the deposit into an outright gift. This important addition fortifies and enhances the existing Hamilton collection in the Library (contained in 109 volumes) and extends the usefulness of our basic materials for historical scholarship.

Although information regarding changes in the staff of the several divisions during the year is recorded in the chapter on personnel which follows, an account of the following changes seems desirable here.

Mr. John H. Moriarty, whose appointment was recorded in last year's report, assumed his duties as Chief of the Accessions Division on September 2, 1941.

On September 1, 1942, Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, head of the department of sociology at Howard University, Washington, D. C., began his service as Resident Fellow of the Library of Congress in American Negro Studies. Widely known for his investigations into the sociology of the American Negro, Dr. Frazier is distinguished also as an educator and author. He was Director of the Atlanta School of Social Work from 1922 to 1927 and professor of sociology at Fisk University from 1929 to 1934. He has held his present post as professor and head of the department of sociology at Howard University since 1934. His book, *The Negro Family in the United States*, earned the Anisfield award of 1939 as the best book of the year in the field of race relations. As a Resident Fellow of the Library of Congress, Dr. Frazier will prepare qualitative bibliographies in the field of American Negro Studies, will analyze the Library's collections in this field and make recommendations for purchases, and will aid in the handling of difficult reference problems concerning the American Negro.

On October 8, 1942, Dr. Sidney Kramer was appointed Resident Fellow of the Library of Congress in War Bibliography. He will survey the resources of American libraries in general and the Library of Congress in particular in the field of materials important to the conduct of the war and the settlement of the peace. Dr. Kramer, who spent a year as administrator of the library of Arizona State College and five years as an assistant in the special collections maintained by the Columbia University Library, came to the Library of Congress from the summer session of the University of Illinois where he gave courses in book buying and book history. Previously he had been Librarian of the Aircraft War Production Council in Los Angeles.

The appointment of Dr. Thomas Mann as Consultant in Germanic Literature was announced January 16, 1942. Dr. Mann, whose devotion to the cause of democracy led him to self-imposed exile from Nazi Germany, has lived in the United States since 1939. One of the greatest of living writers, he is recognized today as an indomitable symbol of freedom of mind and spirit. Numerous works followed the publication in 1898 of his first collection of short stories, *Der kleine Herr Friedemann*. In 1929 the Nobel Prize for literature was awarded to him "principally for his great novel *Die Buddenbrooks*, which in the course of years has met with growing appreciation as a classic work of contemporary literature." As Consultant in Germanic Literature, Dr. Mann advises on questions regarding German culture and literature and the Library's collections on these subjects. He will also lecture in the Library on a subject within the field of his consultancy.

On June 30, 1942, Dr. William A. Slade retired upon completion of a long period of distinguished service in the Library of Congress. Dr. Slade entered the service of the Library in 1898 as an assistant in the Reading Room. From 1900 to 1909 he served in the Bibliography Division, until he became Librarian of the National Monetary Commission. In 1912 he returned to the Library as Chief of the Periodicals Division. He became Chief of the Order Division in 1919 and Chief Bibliographer in 1923. In 1930 he became the first Director of the Folger Shakespeare Library, but returned to the Library of Congress on November 1, 1934 as Chief Reference Librarian. During his last year Dr. Slade served as Reference Consultant in the Reference Department, and since his retirement he has continued to occupy his study room where he is completing, at my request, a manuscript in connection with the history of the Wilkes Exploring Expedition.

Mr. J. G. Dumaine, Assistant Superintendent and Purchasing Agent, retired on June 30, 1942 after thirty years of loyal and devoted service to the Library.

The retirement of Mr. Vernon H. Hagan, Assistant Disbursing Officer, on August 31, 1942 brought to a close a career of effective service which began on October 1, 1909.

Miss Stella F. Bidwell, who entered the Library service in 1911, retired June 30, 1942 from her position in the Card Division.

Upon the completion of forty-two years of service Miss Annie L. Sinclair, head of the Reprint Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, left the Library on June 30, 1942.

Miss Harriet W. Pierson, head of the Society Publications Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, retired on May 31, 1942.

On May 31, 1942, Miss Mary Crowther retired from her position as cataloger in the Society Publications Section.

It is with regret that I report the death of Mr. Frederick William Ashley, who retired as Chief Assistant Librarian in 1936 after a service with the Library of Congress for more than a third of a century. He entered the Library of Congress as Chief of the Correspondence Division of the Copyright Office on May 9, 1900; became Chief of the Order Division in 1909; served as Superintendent of the Reading Rooms from 1915 to 1927, and as Chief Assistant Librarian from April 1, 1927 until his retirement on April 1, 1936. He contributed a number of biographies to the *Dictionary of American Biography*. Others of his works are *In Praise of Print*, 1934; *Catalog of the John Boyd Thacher Collection of Incunabula*, 1915; *Three Eras in the Library of Congress*, 1927. An address which he gave before the Conference on Printing Education in 1932 was published by the Government Printing Office in an unusually elaborate form and in a limited edition as *The Vollbehr Incunabula and the Book of Books*, 1932, which has remained the classic expression regarding our copy of the Gutenberg Bible.

Word was received on July 30, 1942 through the Red Cross of the death in Germany of Dr. Walter F. Koenig. The exact date of his death is unknown. Dr. Koenig served in the Catalog Division from May 15, 1900 until his retirement on April 30, 1930, after which he made his home in Oldenburg, Germany.

With the death of Mr. André Bernard on June 14, 1942, the Legislative Reference Service lost a valued member of the staff. Mr. Bernard had served in the Library of Congress since 1905.

Dr. Charles Moore, Acting Chief of the Manuscripts Division from 1918 to 1927, died at Gig Harbor, Washington, on September 25, 1942. Appointed by President Taft in 1910 to the National Commission of Fine Arts, Dr. Moore was reappointed by six successive Presidents, and served from 1915 to 1937 as Chairman of the Commission. His

primary interests in American history and public architecture were reflected in a number of his historical and biographical studies, such as *The Family Life of George Washington* and the biographies of Daniel H. Burnham and Charles F. McKim.

Word was received of the death on October 10, 1942, of Dr. Henry O. Severance, who was appointed Honorary Consultant in Library Practice of the Library of Congress in October 1937. From 1899 to 1906 he served as assistant in the General Library of the University of Michigan, and from 1907 to 1937 as Librarian of the University of Missouri Library. He resigned his post in the Library of Congress on May 13, 1942 in order to rejoin the staff of the General Library of the University of Michigan. Dr. Severance was the author or editor of more than a score of books, including *Michigan Trailmakers*, *Story of a Village Community*, and *Missouri in the Library War Service*.

Mention should also be made of the death of Mr. David E. Roberts on June 29, 1942. Mr. Roberts entered the staff of the Division of Fine Arts in 1897 where he served for thirty-nine years. At the time of his retirement on October 31, 1936, he was Assistant Chief of the Division.

ARCHIBALD MACLEISH,
The Librarian of Congress

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
October 29, 1942.

CHAPTER I

LIBRARY ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE

Relatively few changes were made in Library organization during the year, but some of them are of considerable importance. Perhaps the change of greatest long-range effect is the establishment of the Serial Record. This new unit of the Accessions Division is rapidly becoming the only recording agency of accessions of periodicals and serial documents. The record of holdings will appear in the Record rather than on the shelflist. The control of binding and of claiming missing numbers, paying bills, etc. will rest on the Serial Record. In the establishment of the Serial Record the Library has carried out one of the central recommendations of the Librarian's Committee.

The control of the influx of serial publications has resulted in improved arrangements in the handling of most of the unbound materials formerly accessioned and administered by the Smithsonian Division and the Documents Division. The former have been transferred to the Periodicals Division, on deck 34 in the southeast stack just above that already occupied. The current documents are still shelved on deck 33, in the same stack area, but the administration of the collection and of the adjacent reading room was placed (as of February 3) in the jurisdiction of the Reading Rooms Division. The new unit is known as the Government Publications Reading Room. Mr. Clyde S. Edwards is in charge.

The Documents Division, in its new quarters in the northeast pavilion, has continued to conduct exploratory correspondence and to make recommendations regarding the acquisition of material, and has gone forward with its bibliographical and reference work in the documentary field. The Accessions Division has taken over the responsibility for the solicitation of specific publications and for the commitment on the part of the Library of Congress for occasional and continuing arrangements for exchange.

On February 10, 1942, a Binding Office, under the direction of the Binding Officer and the general supervision of the Keeper of the Collections, was established to absorb the Binding Section of the Supply Office and the Binding Unit of the Reading Rooms. A more detailed account of its work appears in Chapter VI.

The incorporation of the Social Sciences Reference Room in the Study Room Reference Service, in March 1942, served to solidify

the general and special reference services. The Assistant in Charge of the Study Room Reference Service is located in the Social Sciences Reference Room and devotes a portion of his time to its direction. Mr. Donald G. Patterson, formerly Assistant in Charge of the Study Room Reference Service, became Acting Assistant Superintendent of the Reading Rooms on November 16, 1941. His vacancy was filled by Mr. Donald H. Mugridge, for many years on the staff of the Division of Manuscripts.

Project F, the Development of Indic Studies, which operated from November 1, 1938 to June 30, 1942, under a grant from the Carnegie Corporation and assistance from the American Council of Learned Societies, has been made a permanent part of the Library of Congress. As of July 1, 1942, the project became the Indic Section of the Orientalia Division with Dr. Horace I. Poleman as head. The name of the Orientalia Division was subsequently changed to Asiatic Division.

The transfer of the Division of Manuscripts from its congested quarters in the Main Building to its new location in the Annex has afforded the Division much more satisfactory physical arrangements. The rearrangement of collections and of office space has made possible a considerable reorganization in the job assignments of the Division's personnel, with resulting improvements in its functioning.

The Netherlands Studies Unit, organized in the Library of Congress in April 1942 through funds granted by the Trust Fund for Netherlands-American Cultural Activities, has for its purpose the evaluation and expansion of the Library's collections relating to the Netherlands and the development of bibliographical and other publications. Dr. Bartholomew Landheer, for several years our expert on Dutch law in the Law Library, was appointed Director of the Unit on a part time basis, and Dr. Amry Vandembosch, of the Division of Special Information, has served as Consultant in Netherlands East and West Indies material. A ceremony formally opening the Unit was held in the Coolidge Auditorium on September 16, 1942.

To further bibliographical activities in the Library of Congress, there was created on June 15, 1942 a Committee on Bibliography, the function of which is to establish procedures for the authorization of bibliographical projects and for supervising the form and technical quality of bibliographical work. The Committee consists of the Reference Librarian (chairman), the Director of the Processing Department, the Chief of the Division of Bibliography, the Publications Officer, and the Director of the Legislative Reference Service.

The project for the study of wartime communications became, on July 23, 1941, the Experimental Division for the Study of Wartime

Communications and continued, through the aid of a grant of funds from the Rockefeller Foundation, its valuable work in propaganda analysis.

Under the joint sponsorship of the Library of Congress, the Office of Population Research of Princeton University, and the Bureau of the Census, the Census Library Project has expanded its functions to include the preparation of the international bibliography of population literature published quarterly in the Population Index, reference and consultant service to government agencies on official and non-official sources of population data, and analytical and systematic studies in the field of population. With the transfer of Mr. Jesse H. Shera to the Division of Special Information, Dr. Irene B. Taeuber, co-editor of Population Index and research associate of the Office of Population Research of Princeton University, became Director of the Census Library Project.

Dr. Joseph Auslander, previously the Consultant in Poetry, was designated Gift Officer, December 8, 1941, with the special assignment of organizing the Library's policy and practice with respect to securing gifts of important collections. Specifically the duties of the Gift Officer are:

1. To plan, subject to the supervision of the Director of the Reference Department and the Reference Librarian, the general procedure of solicitation of gifts for the collections of the Library of Congress in all fields, but primarily in the fields of general literature.
2. To take active steps to invite gifts which in the opinion of the Department are particularly desirable for the Library's collections.
3. To plan means of informing possible donors of the Library's needs and of its powers and facilities as regards gifts.
4. In general, to explore all possible means by which the Library of Congress may secure gifts of materials which should, but do not, flow to it from the citizens of the republic whose National Library it is.

The appointment was based on the consideration that "a principal source of increase to the Library of Congress should be gifts from citizens of the Republic, and that the failure of the Library to receive such gifts in a quantity comparable with the gifts received by private libraries . . . is a circumstance which we who are charged with the administration of the Library cannot regard with complacency."

On July 15, 1942, the Tabulating Office was established as a separate unit of the Administrative Department, and to it was assigned the personnel concerned with the automatic electrical accounting equipment used in various of the Library's operations. In the course of their examination of the financial procedures of the Library in 1940, the representatives of the General Accounting Office had remarked a

number of operations which could with greater efficiency be subjected to the control of such equipment, and they had themselves been compelled to resort to its use in order to accomplish the analysis of data necessary for their investigation. Since then the use of this equipment has been successfully applied to the complicated operations of the Card Division, to the pay roll, and to certain personnel records; and studies are under way for extending it to accessioning, bookcharging, and similar operations where a multitude of detail can best be controlled in this manner. In these circumstances it was apparent that the functions of the unit, originally located in the Card Division, have a Library-wide application and responsibility, and that it should consequently have an independent status.

A Process Information Unit has been established in the Catalog Preparation and Maintenance Division of the Processing Department in order to supply information regarding books in process and to give service on such books.

CHAPTER II

SERVICES OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

In this chapter the various services of the Library of Congress except those performed by the Law Library and the Copyright Office (subjects of separate chapters of this report) will be briefly recounted, with particular reference to their relation to the war effort of the American Government and the American people.

Circulation

The Library of Congress considers its first duty to be the provision of books and other library materials to Members of Congress and officers of the United States Government. That Members of Congress and officers of government rely heavily upon the Library is indicated by the statistics of circulation for the year just past. Congressmen and government officials have used the Library of Congress far more during the first half year of war than ever before in the Library's history.

The principal and most meaningful statistics are those of the Reading Rooms and the Periodicals Division, although they do not include all instances of use of library materials. As compared with 130,000 for last year, the circulation of books outside the Library buildings was 145,203. The increased circulation, and much more, is attributable to increased use by Congress and the Government, since there was a considerable decline in the number of items withdrawn for other purposes.

In addition to these statistics of circulation through the Reading Rooms Division, the Periodicals Division reports an outside circulation of 80,936 issues of current periodicals and newspapers and 7,708 bound volumes of newspapers. The total of 88,644 is remarkable when compared with 41,839 for the preceding year. Almost all of these loans were made to Members of Congress and the Government.

These statistics must be supplemented by those for the circulation of maps and atlases. As compared with an outside circulation of 1,088 last year, the figure this year was 8,508. These loans were made almost exclusively for official use. The circulation of maps by photoduplication last year was 580; this year it was 7,565. The effect of the war on the use of maps for official purposes is indicated pointedly

by the fact that 140 maps were issued for use outside the buildings in November, the month before the United States went to war, while 2,820 were similarly issued in March, four months later.

A significant extension of the above statistics is represented by the supply of photoduplicates to Members of Congress and government offices in lieu of original material. Competing demands for identical material frequently require resort to photostatic reproductions, and, to an increasing extent, to microfilm copies. Approximately 7,500 photostat exposures were supplied to Congress and the Government during the past year, of which 5,500 were made in the second half of the year. In addition, 17,424 enlargement prints from microfilm were supplied to government agencies.

The statistics covering the outside use of books and other materials, including photoduplicates, do not constitute the true measure of official use of the collections of the Library of Congress. An unknown number of government employees on official assignments are among the hundreds of readers who daily frequent the general and special reading rooms of the Library. The books which they examine in the buildings do not count in the above statistics. They may or may not appear in the statistics of several thousand books issued daily to readers on the Library premises and other uncounted books consulted in reference collections or in the bookstacks.

Representatives of government offices and departments have, even more than in previous years, availed themselves of the opportunities in the Library of Congress for investigation and research. For groups of specialists from war agencies the assistants in the Reading Rooms and the Study Room Reference Service have assembled in study rooms, upon brief notice, hundreds of selected materials on war questions and strategic areas. Extensive selective surveys of the collections in special fields have been undertaken in order to make these publications, amounting in some cases to the assembly of more than 500 volumes for a single survey, available for examination by investigators. From 57 study rooms and 40 study tables assigned for known government use on December 7, the number rose to 153 study rooms and 64 study tables on July 1, providing facilities for over 400 investigators from 65 different agencies. During the entire year 612 investigators from 95 government agencies have been served in this manner. To groups requiring speedy access to materials for a brief period, short time assignments of study rooms with preassembly of materials have served to meet the need. To guarantee the availability of space and equipment for these studies, a margin of rooms adequate to meet emergencies has been held in reserve, and in assign-

ment of space for government use, current or anticipated, the war agencies have naturally received first consideration. Special provisions have been made to accommodate large groups of specialists from Congressional committees and government departments, and office space has been made available to several of the war offices. The circulation of material to government specialists provided with study facilities cannot be stated accurately, but it must be very large, and it certainly is of outstanding significance.

In order to facilitate the work of these investigators, plans anticipating special bibliographic aids, the reorganization of certain reference collections, and the more effective arrangement of trade catalogs have been formulated. The Engineering Index card service, maintained in its entirety in no other institution in Washington, has been installed in the Thomas Jefferson Room and has proved repeatedly useful to government personnel.

Auxiliary to the reference collection in the Thomas Jefferson Room is the Civilian Defense Collection of some 1,200 books, pamphlets, and photostat copies of periodical articles. An assistant is in attendance to aid readers in the use of the collection, which is consulted frequently by officials of the Office of Civilian Defense.

A War Agencies Collection has been established in the Social Sciences Reference Room to facilitate general governmental access to important material before circulation to official borrowers removes it from the building. Here recent books on war subjects—strategy, economics, technology, military and naval science—are held for one month and are consulted by hundreds of investigators from the Federal departments.

In the Microfilm Section of the Rare Book Room, which was established in May, two Recordak reading machines are available for use by the public, and work is now progressing in assembling and preparing for service the microfilms previously distributed throughout the divisions of the Library.

The War Collection of propaganda and restricted literature, also housed in the Rare Book Room, contains about 25,000 items which are available for consultation only by accredited representatives of government offices.

The availability in the Library of important and extensive tools for research persuaded the Coordinator of Information (now the Office of Strategic Services) to establish here the Division of Special Information, composed of more than a hundred experts on foreign countries. It is an integral administrative part of the Library, making use of the various sources of material currently received or

already a part of the permanent collections. The Division, which engages in confidential research for high officials of the Government, has made heavy demands upon our resources of current and retrospective materials and has made extensive use of the collections in the custody of the Government Publications Reading Room and the Periodicals Division. The material issued to the members of this Division is estimated at about 25,000 pieces. Dr. Ernest S. Griffith, Director of the Legislative Reference Service, functioned as Chief of the Division from its establishment in August 1941 until December 15, 1941, when he resigned to devote his full time activities to the Legislative Reference Service. He was succeeded by Dr. Walter Livingston Wright, Jr., President of Robert College, Istanbul, Turkey, who returned to the latter position in March. Dr. John A. Wilson, on leave from the directorship of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, is the present Chief.

It is fortunate for the depleted staff of the Library and for the government agencies making use of our services, that the circulation of books and other material to the public declined in some measure. From a total of 1,183,703 items recorded as being served to readers in the general reading rooms in fiscal year 1941, the number dropped to 859,951 in the year just ended. The number of readers recorded dropped from 354,713 to 261,033.

At least a partial explanation of the decrease of twenty-seven percent in the number of books issued for use within the Library buildings, and of the reduction by twenty-six percent in the number of readers, is found in the fact that for a period of six weeks following the outbreak of war all reading rooms were closed at six o'clock in order that members of the staff might be detailed to the emergency operations connected with precautionary measures for the security of the collections. A further explanation is the historic fact that the casual reader, a familiar figure in times of peace, disappears almost completely when war comes.

Two factors account for the decrease from 1,255 in 1940-41 to 893 in 1941-42 in the number of private investigators assigned to study rooms or study tables: the first is that these special accommodations have been for the most part preempted by representatives of government establishments; the second, that the war has interrupted many scholarly enterprises by extending the length of the academic year and by diverting scholars from their usual pursuits to activities connected either directly or indirectly with the war effort.

Among the group activities carried on with the use of study room facilities were those of the American Library Association Committee

on Inter-American Library Cooperation, the American Historical Association, the American Keltic Institute, and the Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association.

To approximately 240,000 readers in its two reading rooms the Periodicals Division issued 72,570 copies of current periodicals (67,616 last year), 141,611 copies of current newspapers (58,207 last year), and 57,972 volumes of bound newspapers (183,136 last year). The emphasis on current material, as compared with the previous year, is worthy of note. These figures do not include the use made of the several hundred current newspapers and periodicals available, without direct service, to readers in the Periodicals Reading Room.

The statistics of the other service divisions show the use of considerably more than 215,000 items in the special reading rooms by over 35,000 readers and investigators. These figures include volumes issued to government employees, which have shown a marked increase in those divisions servicing materials related to the conduct of the war. In the Division of Maps 34,508 maps and atlases were used by 2,650 readers. From November 1941 to March 1942 the issue of maps and charts in the reading room increased by over one hundred percent. In the Division of Aeronautics readers and the materials used by them increased over sixty percent during the first six months of war.

The Division of Fine Arts served 5,405 readers and issued 28,591 books, an increase of twelve percent in the number of volumes issued over the preceding year. In the Hispanic Foundation 21,590 books and other pieces were provided to readers; these were in addition to the extensive use made of materials on Latin America in other divisions of the Library. The Division of Manuscripts supplied 10,738 volumes to 2,291 readers as compared with 13,878 volumes to 2,900 readers during 1940-41, the decrease being attributable to the removal of a part of the collections to places of safekeeping, and the closing of the Division to the public for approximately half of the year.

The use of the collections in the Rare Book Room likewise suffered a decrease, although less than might have been anticipated in view of the removal of thirty percent of the collections. From 5,861 readers in 1940-41, attendance dropped thirty-five percent to 3,828 readers in 1941-42. Volumes issued declined thirty-two percent, from 33,134 to 22,512.

The Asiatic Division made available to 4,468 readers in the Library a total of 7,030 volumes. Circulation figures are not available for the previous year, but it is noteworthy that the number of readers increased by more than four hundred percent.

In the Division of Music, the resources of the collections continued to attract serious students and eminent scholars even after the evacuation of much unique source material. Readers utilizing the reading room numbered 5,055, as compared with 4,235 last year; they were issued 31,723 pieces of material, as against 24,939 last year.

A considerable increase in the use of materials in the Slavic Division is shown for the year. To 2,945 readers, 31,053 volumes were served. In the reading room of the Smithsonian Division 6,831 readers consulted 20,535 volumes, and in the Semitic Division 2,061 volumes were used by 719 readers.

Through interlibrary loan the Library sent 10,821 volumes outside the District of Columbia, and carried on interlibrary loan correspondence with 1,201 institutions in the United States and its Territories, Canada, and South America. The material sent to borrowing libraries included 329 volumes from the Division of Fine Arts, 1,361 from the Hispanic Foundation, and 406 from the Music Division. For the use of serious investigators and certain government units 1,905 volumes were borrowed from other libraries.

The Service for the Blind circulated 34,747 volumes to borrowers, including 21,368 volumes of all grades of braille, 1,267 volumes of moon type, and 12,112 volumes of talking books.

The circulation of material to the public by means of photoduplication is indicated by the fact that 38,672 photostat exposures and 112,195 feet of positive microfilm were made for this purpose. A large proportion of these photostats and microfilms was made for the technical experts and laboratory technicians of large manufacturing concerns working on war contracts.

Despite the impressive record of making vital informational material available to the Government, it nevertheless must be recorded that the service rendered has fallen far short of the ideal. Agencies of the Government should be able to rely upon the National Library to supply their needs for important research material, no matter when or where it was published, or to what subject it relates. This they cannot do today. The war has demonstrated with a clarity that could only be vaguely suspected and feared previously that the Library's holdings of materials on many areas and many subjects do not provide even the minimum working basis for the serious research which agencies have been called upon to undertake. The funds available for the purchase of books have been inadequate, and certain of the inadequacies have been cumulative. The staff has also been inadequate or it might have cured some of the deficiencies in selecting and securing materials. The war has found the collections weakest in those fields

where pressure has not been insistent to secure materials, either pressure from outside users, or pressure from experts on the Library's staff who could develop collections in anticipation of need.

Many of the items were unobtainable or obtainable only after much delay, after they were found to be necessary. How much has been lost to the war effort by this is a matter for conjecture. But it is beyond dispute that the Library has failed to supply thousands of items which agencies of the Government have been convinced they urgently needed.

The lesson is clear—the collections of the Library of Congress are inadequate to the proven needs of government in a modern war. They are inadequate, first, because the staff of the Library has not included experts on the literature of many of the fields which the Library, to provide adequate service in time of war, must cover; second, because the Library's appropriations for purchase have not been sufficient to secure materials in all fields; third, because the staff required to catalog and thus make available new materials acquired by the Library is not sufficiently large. Manpower limitations during the war and the disruption of the international book trade may make it impossible to correct this situation now. But it is a serious situation, and it is clear that a very large increase in the Library's appropriation will be required at the end of the war to deal with it. The Library will be prepared at that time to offer a reconsidered budget adapted to the proven needs.

Bibliographical and Reference Service

There are available to the users of great research libraries elaborate catalogs arranged by authors, subjects and titles, which are excellent as finding media for the stores of knowledge in their collections. These are "dictionary catalogs," compiled in a single alphabet, which possess at once the advantages and disadvantages of a dictionary discipline, for although the information contained in them is readily discoverable, and although they are comprehensive in their coverage of subject fields, the information is nevertheless (and necessarily) meager, while the coverage, in terms of actual content, is indiscriminating, uncritical, and unselective. The unfortunate result of this circumstance is that users not infrequently are overwhelmed by the very mass of material, and that they fumble through trays of cards without locating the exact references which are appropriate to their purpose. It is imperative, therefore, to supplement the resources of the catalog apparatus with annotated subject bibliographies which distinguish,

cull, and appraise the merits and matter of several publications devoted to a single theme. The economies achieved by enumerative bibliography are not statistically ascertainable, but it is certain that they are increasing and that they are increasingly important. It is certain, also, that the demands made upon the Library of Congress for such service far exceed, in numbers and variety, the abilities of its staff to respond to them.

During the past year emphasis in bibliographical work has been placed quite naturally upon subjects of paramount interest to Congress and the Government, which is to say that it has been concentrated on studies connected with the prosecution of the war. Although practically all of the reference divisions have compiled such bibliographies, it will be possible to mention here only a few examples.

Without increased personnel Miss Hellman and the staff of the Division of Bibliography have rendered distinguished service in the preparation of thirty-seven mimeographed lists of 1,347 pages and thirty-seven typed lists of 412 pages, the majority of which were prepared at the request of government officials. The subjects covered include Industrial Mobilization (Department of Agriculture), Copper Industry (Office of Price Administration), Australia (Office of Strategic Services), Defense Financing (Treasury Department), and High Pressure and Uniflow Engines (War Department). In order to meet special needs, the Office of Civilian Defense was furnished one hundred copies of a list of Guide Books and Pamphlets on Civilian Defense, compiled by Miss Helen F. Conover. The Office of Government Reports distributed a number of copies of a bibliography on General Douglas MacArthur and two lists on Compulsory Military Training. The Department of Labor was supplied with stencils for a list on Children and the War. Several of the Division's bibliographies found their way into print, including a list of references on the Bill of Rights, a list on Government Control of Labor, and a selection of titles relating to the military and naval sciences.

Important among the bibliographical enterprises of the Library has been the work undertaken by the Legislative Reference Service on a contractual basis for the constituent agencies of the Office for Emergency Management. The War Service Section, under the direction of Mr. Leifur Magnusson, has supplied these agencies with a semiweekly bibliography containing a listing of recent books, periodical articles, documents, and pamphlets likely to be of aid to government specialists concerned with problems of the war. Translations and abstracts of selected foreign language publications have been furnished. Hearings of special and standing committees of both Houses of Congress

which relate to the war have been digested for circulation to the war agencies. This, together with summaries of the contents of the *Congressional Record* and the *Federal Register* has furnished a quick and economical means by which these agencies can keep abreast of developments in the legislative and executive establishments of the Government.

During the year the biennial issue of the State Law Index appeared, covering the years 1939-40. The publication of monthly summaries of state legislation ended its first full year. Eleven mimeographed issues appeared, with a total of 2,444 pages. Special bibliographies were issued by the Legislative Reference Service on such topics as camouflage, synthetic rubber, and strikes in defense industries. One of these, on war production, prepared at the request of the War Production Board, has been issued in 28,000 copies.

The Aeronautical Index remains the most important bibliographical undertaking of the Division of Aeronautics. Although the war caused a decrease in the number of foreign publications available for indexing, this was compensated for by the larger number of aeronautical articles in American publications. Continuance of the *Index to Aeronautical Periodical Literature and Reports* was assured, when the Sherman Fairchild Fund of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences undertook to bear the cost of publication. The mimeographed bibliography, *Elementary Aeronautical Books*, which is kept up-to-date, has been in steady demand. Special attention was given to the inclusion of books useful to workers in aircraft industries. Compiled primarily for such workers are the bibliographies, *Aircraft Drafting and Blueprint Reading* and *Books for Aircraft Mechanics*. Other mimeographed publications issued by the Division of Aeronautics during the year were *Some References on Air Law* and *Some Aeronautical Books in Spanish*.

The Monthly Checklist of State Publications, prepared by the Division of Documents, attained a circulation of 1,567. The third edition of *Government Document Bibliography in the United States and Elsewhere* will be ready for distribution through the United States Government Printing Office in the near future.

The first publication of the Hispanic Foundation Bibliographic Series, covering the field of Latin American Belles-Lettres in English, was widely distributed. This is an annotated list of sixty Latin American books prepared by James A. Granier. In connection with the program of cooperation with the Latin American republics, numerous bibliographies were prepared on such subjects as the history and culture of the Caribbean area, Indian grammars, Argentina's most prominent painters, publications containing pictorial material on Spain,

and North Africa, sources of information on Argentina and Chile, federal education in Mexico, and sources of information on newspapers in Latin America. The special bibliography of publications in English on Latin American art, prepared by the Archive of Hispanic Culture and reproduced by the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, has been widely distributed. A special bibliography on Latin American photographers was compiled for the Metropolitan Museum and was sent on request to a number of other museums in this country. Work has continued on the preparation of the *Guide to the Art of Latin America*, a project made possible by a fund secured through the Inter-departmental Committee.

Important in the field of Latin American cooperation is the work of the Division of Documents on the *Guide to Latin American Official Publications*, and the compilation in the Division of Music of the *Bibliography of Latin American Folk Music*. The Music Division has cooperated with the Hispanic Foundation in preparing the music section of the *Guide to Latin American Periodicals* and the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*. The three-volume *Checklist of Recorded Songs in the English Language in the Archive of American Folk Song to July, 1940; Alphabetical List with Geographical Index* affords a glimpse of the richness of the Library's folk song collection and serves as an order list for sound copies. Among the extensive bibliographies compiled by the Division of Music, and associated with the war, were *Music of the East*, *National Anthems of the United Nations*, and *American Patriotic Music*. Two grants were made; one for the publication of a new edition of Oscar Sonneck's *Bibliography of Early American Secular Music Printed Before 1800*, prepared by William Treat Upton, and the other for the publication of a new work, *Gottlieb Graupner and the Boston Scene*, by H. Earle Johnson of Clark University. These books will be published with the aid of the Sonneck Memorial Fund, which is administered by the Division of Music.

Mr. Wang Chung-min, of the Asiatic Division, has completed his catalog of the rare Chinese books in the Library of Congress, which is ready for publication under a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, and has compiled a descriptive catalog of Tunhuang manuscripts in the Bibliothèque Nationale.

There is now ready for publication the annotated catalog of 2,939 Chinese gazetteers in the Library of Congress, to which reference was made last year. It was compiled by Mr. Chu Shih-chia, author of numerous catalogs and other works on this subject. These gazetteers describe in considerable detail the history, antiquities, government, literature, famous personages, customs and folklore of each district

and therefore supplement the official and private histories. Twenty-three of those described by Mr. Chu are reprints of gazetteers first compiled in the Sung period (960-1279 A. D.); nine are reprints of gazetteers of the Yüan period (1279-1368); sixty-eight were originally compiled in the Ming period (1368-1644); 2,376 were printed in the Ch'ing period (1644-1912); and 463 were printed since the establishment of the Republic in 1912. Twenty-six of the gazetteers in the Library are actual prints of the Ming period; one appears in the original volume of the encyclopaedia, *Yung-lo ta-tien*; a number are in manuscript. The editions are most numerous for the provinces of Hopei (283), Shantung (279), Kiangsu (252), and Szechwan (252). A particularly valuable feature of Mr. Chu's catalog is that it points out items of special interest concerning the gazetteer in question. If, for example, it contains studies relating to folklore, gardens, local dialects, over-seas Chinese, aboriginal tribes, international trade, antiquities, or is provided with especially valuable bibliographies, all these points are recorded for the reader. Whenever the gazetteers contain seals showing that the works described were once in the possession of famous collectors, that fact is also noted. The title page for this work has been kindly written out in Chinese characters by Dr. Hu Shih, the Chinese Ambassador, long a good and honored friend of the Library. He once wrote in the guest book of the Asiatic Division the very appropriate Chinese saying: *Wu Chü So Hao*, "Things gravitate to those who like them."

The newly prepared supplement to the *Catalogue of Early Books on Music* (before 1800) contains a section on Chinese music by Mr. K. T. Wu. Work has also gone forward in the Asiatic Division on the preparation of a catalog of the collected works of Chinese authors, which, when completed, will be of great aid to students of Chinese culture. A brief bibliography, entitled *Toward Understanding China*, was prepared by Dr. Hummel, Chief of the Asiatic Division, and appeared in the American Library Association publication, *The Booklist* (January 1, 1942). The first volume of the dictionary of Chinese biography, entitled *Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing Period* upon which the staff of the Asiatic Division has been laboring for the past eight years, has been completed and will appear shortly as a publication of the Library of Congress. A second and final volume, which will have complete indexes, has likewise been submitted to the printer. The two volumes will contain nearly one thousand biographies, with references to many thousands of other names.

Special bibliographies have been prepared by the Indic Section on current periodicals of India, Buddhism in text and translation, Indian

religions, Indian self-government, Indian languages, and geographies and maps of Southeast Asia.

The compilation of a selected list of references on Martinique by Mr. Linn Blanchard, of the Reading Rooms Division, was prompted by interest in the place of Martinique in Western Hemisphere strategy. Mr. Vincent L. Eaton, of the Study Room Reference Service, completed, at the request of the School of Military Government conducted by the War Department at the University of Virginia, a list of approximately eight hundred references on military and naval occupations and the military administration of countries at war and peace, with particular emphasis on eye-witness accounts. Dr. Max Lederer, of the Legislative Reference Service, compiled a seventeen-page list, comprising approximately 250 titles of German publications on military and naval science issued since 1932. Mr. Harry W. Hart assisted in the compilation of *An Annotated and Selected List of Books about Democracy*, which was mimeographed and distributed.

Mr. Jacob Blanck has continued his extensive bibliographical work with the juvenile collections of the Library. Through the gift of an anonymous donor, publication of his bibliography of the writings of Charles A. Fosdick, better known as Harry Castlemon, was made possible. An extensive bibliography of nineteenth and twentieth century American juvenile prose literature is also being brought to conclusion by Mr. Blanck.

Bibliographical assistance has been given by the Smithsonian Division to the Office for Emergency Management, the Naval Research Laboratory, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Army and Navy Ordnance Libraries, the Maritime Commission, Military Intelligence, and many other government departments. Some fifty titles were selected and compiled in a list of books on mathematics suitable for prisoners of war.

The Consultant Service of the Library of Congress, composed of Fellows of the Library of Congress, Resident Fellows of the Library of Congress, Associate Fellows, and Consultants, continued during the year its survey and evaluation of the Library's collections in various specialized fields of study. Appointed on an annual basis, the Resident Fellows of the Library of Congress become, the following year, the Fellows of the Library of Congress. Dr. Richard H. Heindel, Dr. Edward P. Hutchinson, Dr. Jerrold Orne, Dr. William E. Powers, and Dr. Francis J. Whitfield, Resident Fellows during the fiscal year 1941, have continued, by this arrangement, their service to the Library of Congress.

In connection with their review of the Library's collections, the Resident Fellows of the Library of Congress have taken an active part in bibliographical work. Dr. Benjamin A. Botkin, Resident Fellow of the Library of Congress in Folklore, has had as his major project the preparation of a classed catalog of the folklore holdings of the Library, which is designed to improve the accessibility of the collections and to lay the groundwork for type and thematic classification of folklore and folk song.

The important accomplishment of Dr. Waldo Chamberlin, Resident Fellow in Naval History, has been the compilation of a bibliography of naval history. Although this work awaits completion after the war, the 16,000 entries which it now contains constitute a useful tool for research in this important subject.

The Resident Fellow of the Library of Congress in Technology, Mr. Manuel Sanchez, supervised the organization of the District of Columbia Union List of Warring Nations' Periodicals (used by many war offices), and cooperated with the Public Roads Administration in preparing an extensive bibliography of civil engineering books in Spanish.

Dr. Byron A. Soule, Resident Fellow of the Library of Congress in Chemistry, undertook a checklist of chemical literature published since 1925, and a bibliography of chemical monographs issued in series. Dr. Soule also devoted considerable attention to the preparation of a roster of chemists for the National Defense Research Committee.

Through grants of funds from private organizations and foundations, the Library of Congress has again been able to utilize the services of five refugee scholars of distinction—David Baumgardt, Philosophy; Max Lederer, Education; Alexis St. Léger Léger, French Literature; Sigmund Skard, Scandinavian Culture; and Sergius Yakobson, Slavonic History. These scholars have been of great benefit to the Library of Congress, not only in their regular research activities, but also in performing bibliographical and reference work in connection with the war.

Mr. Myron B. Smith, Consultant in Islamic Art and Archeology, supplied valuable bibliographical and reference assistance to the Department of State, the Navy Department, the Office of Civilian Defense, the Lend Lease Administration, and the War Department regarding the geography, transport routes, and climatic conditions of Iran.

The decrease in funds available for Consultants and Fellows of the Library of Congress made it necessary to discontinue, as of September

1, 1942, the separate administration of the Consultant Service, and to place the program under the supervision of the Reference Librarian.

Three volumes of the *Bibliography of Air Raid Precautions and Civil Defense* have been prepared at the Library of Congress by the Air Raid Precautions Bibliographical Unit of the District of Columbia Work Projects Administration. This has been of basic importance to the Office of Civilian Defense.

Thousands of inquiries pour into all sections of the Library, requesting information which may or may not be appropriately supplied by the dispatch of a book or the provision of a title or a list of titles. These inquiries are so numerous that it is not feasible to attempt an exact and comprehensive count of them, particularly the inquiries made in person and by telephone. A few statistics, estimates, and examples will serve to show the character and the magnitude of this important aspect of the Library's service to the Congress, the Government, and the public.

The outstanding official reference service rendered by the Library is that provided by the Legislative Reference Service. The total inquiries sent to this Service increased from 12,070 in the previous year to 15,078, or approximately twenty-five percent. Congressional inquiries increased from approximately 10,500 to 12,000, and inquiries from the government departments increased from 1,250 to 2,800. Much of the work performed for government departments was supported by transfers of funds from certain of the war agencies.

An increasing percentage of the man-hours available for reference work on behalf of Congress is being devoted to the preparation of extensive studies on problems of concern to Congress as a whole or to its committees. Particularly ambitious studies of basic data were completed on the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Administration of National Defense, the St. Lawrence Waterway, and Taxation of State and Local Securities. Other studies, which involve the compilation of important data, are in progress. The staff of the Inquiry Section (and of certain other sections as well) has been strengthened with additional experts, so that a wider command of subject fields has been established.

The recall to active duty and detail to the Library of Congress of Captain Marilyn G. Cook, U. S. N., retired, and General Walter D. Smith, U. S. A., retired, has made it possible for the Legislative Reference Service to meet much more effectively than previously the demands made upon it for information and research in naval and military subjects. The Library is grateful to them personally and to

their respective Departments for making such an arrangement possible.

In addition to the reference work of the Legislative Reference Service, the divisions of the Reference Department have replied by correspondence to some 23,000 inquiries. The greater portion of this burden was carried by the Division of Bibliography, the Reading Rooms, the Documents Division, the Periodicals Division, and the staff of the Reference Department itself. Such specialized divisions as the Hispanic, Asiatic, Maps, Manuscripts, Music, Slavic, and Rare Books rendered important reference assistance to the Government and the public, though the volume of their business was not as great. A decline from the previous year was recorded only by the Fine Arts Division and the Rare Book Collection; in the former there was a decline of business of one-third; in the latter of one-half.

In many divisions the answering of inquiries by telephone, though the questions are generally simpler, requires more time on the part of the staff than answering inquiries received by mail. A few sample figures may be of interest: the Periodicals Division received 28,889 telephone calls requesting information from, or concerning, newspapers and current periodicals (the number the previous year was 25,559), while the Asiatic Division handled 1,550 reference questions by telephone, as compared to 249 by mail.

Important inquiries related to such topics as preventive measures for the stalling of airplanes, airports and landing fields in certain areas, the management of stocks of airplane parts, the use of plywood in plane construction, air freight, effect of altitude on pilots, the Pan American highway, South American cartel plan, American practice in regard to preservation of historic buildings (for use in Argentina), manuscript material on New Zealand available in the Library of Congress, the recording of debates in Congress, the location and identification of many geographical places, juvenile poetry, plastics, the Muhlenbergs in America, the industrial resources of various parts of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, submarine detectors, chemical warfare, manganese supply, tin metallurgy, and many others.

The Union Catalog

The ultimate purpose of the national Union Catalog is to record the location in American libraries of all printed materials (other than newspapers) which are important to scholarship. This huge bibliographical apparatus was removed from Washington as a precautionary measure in the early days of the war, but its service has been continued without interruption. Indeed, the number of inquiries to which it

has responded either by telephone or by mail has more than doubled during the year, and the number of publications which have been the subject of those inquiries has increased by twenty percent. It has been possible, moreover, to locate in the United States copies of only two-thirds of all of the references submitted to it, which is further proof of the necessity of bringing it to completion at the first possible moment. The conspicuous increase in the number of requests for the location of files of foreign scientific and technical journals reflects the intensive studies of an industrial nation gearing itself for war. This service in connection with periodicals has been greatly facilitated by the gracious permission of the editor of the forthcoming revised edition of *The Union List of Serials* to use her work records and check-lists. In order to supplement the information derivable from existing sources fifty-eight cooperating libraries were circularized from time to time with requests for information concerning their holdings of specific titles which were in demand.

The number of descriptive catalog cards which were received from all sources during the year totaled 576,090, of which all but 1,765 were intended for inclusion in the main section of the Union Catalog. Among them were two large groups which came from the Work Projects Administration. The first consisted of 190,000 cards transcribed by the New Jersey Work Projects Administration from microfilm reproductions of the shelflists (or inventories) of other libraries in the District of Columbia; the second was comprised of 33,900 cards which complete the Index to State Bar Association Reports and Proceedings compiled by the Work Projects Administration in the Massachusetts State Library. In addition, the Library of Congress supplied 101,752 printed cards (including reprints), 10,375 temporary "entries" and cross-references, 408 entries for foreign dissertations, and 21,588 cross-references to anonymous and pseudonymous publications. From 115 American libraries 440,202 entries were received. These were prepared voluntarily and at considerable cost by the contributing libraries themselves, in recognition of the nation-wide service which the Union Catalog performs.

Naturally the number of cards received from foreign institutions decreased as a result of the war, but particular and grateful acknowledgment must be made for those which were submitted by the Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand; the Deichmanske Bibliotek, Oslo, Norway; and the Biblioteca Nacional, Caracas, Venezuela.

Despite certain inevitable inconveniences resulting from the removal of the catalog from the premises of the Library, there has accrued

from the circumstance one signal advantage: the opportunity to expand the catalog into the remaining empty trays, without interference with its current use. Each group of three trays was expanded into four.

The Union Catalog has continued to encourage the adoption of its standard symbols for libraries and their locations by bibliographers, librarians, compilers, and others. As a further step in that direction the Library has issued a fourth edition of *Symbols Used in the Union Catalog of the Library of Congress*.

The project for a union catalog of the libraries of Greater New York, initiated November 26, 1941, was forced to suspend for the duration of the war on March 15, 1942. The results of its short-lived activity—some 88,000 cards—are stored at the New York University Library.

During the year the Library accepted title to the American Imprints Catalog which was compiled by the American Imprints Inventory of the Historical Records Survey. It contains a comprehensive record of library holdings throughout the Nation of volumes, pamphlets, and broadsides printed in all of the States of the Union and the District of Columbia through 1876 (for the Rocky Mountain States the terminal date is 1890). At present the file consists of some 14,000,000 3" x 5" slips, including many duplicates for the same title. It is housed in Madison, Wisconsin, for the duration of the war through the kind cooperation of the Wisconsin State Historical Society. Arranged by state, year of publication, and author, it constitutes a rich supplement to the Union Catalog, and it is hoped eventually to intercalate the bibliographical information which it contains with the Union Catalog. Now, unfortunately, that desideratum is beyond our abilities because of the magnitude of the operation and the lack of personnel to undertake it. Although the Imprints Catalog must remain, for the present, a separate entity, it represents, nevertheless, the most complete register of Americana and the history of American printing ever assembled and organized for use.

Concerts and Public Meetings

Very few human beings have the great good fortune to create by their love of an art a great institution and a great memory. Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge has accomplished both of these things. During the year the Foundation which bears her name sponsored no less than fifty-five public concerts. Of these, three were presented in the Library of Congress, and on the occasion of Founder's Day three new compositions by three men, an American, an Englishman, and a

Pole, "citizens of three countries which have noble memories in common and now in common a noble resolve and a single hope," gave a special distinction to the program. The three composers, Randal Thompson, Benjamin Britten, and Alexandre Tansman were awarded Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge medals for eminent service to chamber music.

The other concerts were a part of the so-called "extension" series, and were presented by the Coolidge, Budapest, and London String Quartets (the last reassembled after a lapse of many years especially for the purpose) in New England, the Pacific Northwest, California, and the Middle West.

In the late summer and fall of 1941, the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation sponsored eleven one-hour Sunday morning broadcasts by the Budapest String Quartet over the coast-to-coast network of the Columbia Broadcasting System. The programs were made up of all of the string quartets composed by Beethoven, and the appreciation of the music lovers throughout the country is attested by more than two thousand enthusiastic letters in the files of the Division of Music. In the spring of 1942, another series of six broadcasts over the same network and by the same ensemble was presented by the Foundation. Like its predecessor this series was received with obvious pleasure. Altogether the Whittall Foundation presented twenty-four concerts by the Budapest String Quartet, and two by Busch and Serkin. In May the Budapest String Quartet, through the courtesy of the Foundation, played a special concert for the soldiers in Camp Lee.

It is with profound regret that we announce the decision of the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress to suspend indefinitely the activities of its organization. The decision to forego, at least for the present, the functions which have contributed so much to the Library's collections and services, is based on the abnormal conditions produced by war, conditions, it may be said, which are not conducive to the flourishing of a society with a membership divided between residents and nonresidents of Washington. With multiplying demands for financial assistance to various phases of the war effort, the nonresident members could not be expected to give their continued support to an organization which, largely through concerts, extended immediate benefits only to affiliates living in the National Capital. The members of the Executive Board, therefore, in fairness to all concerned have chosen temporary suspension as the best solution to a problem becoming increasingly acute. In spite of the artistic pleasure and privileges regularly afforded its members, the Friends

of Music existed primarily to benefit the Library of Congress in general and the Division of Music in particular. With characteristic generosity and interest they have transferred the funds remaining in their treasury to the permanent loan fund of the Library to be applied to purchases of rare books, pieces and manuscripts, or to be used to defray expenses incurred by the Music Division in "promoting activities congenial to us in the past."

Two concerts were presented during the year by the Library of Congress Choral Group.

Among the public meetings held in the Library were panel discussions devoted to such subjects as our cultural and economic relations with Latin America, the role of Prussia in Europe, the relation of science and religion to democracy, and the disintegration of liberalism, which were presented under the auspices of the Library of Congress Discussion Group. Prominent scholars and lecturers and members of the Library staff participated.

Meetings of the Congressional Secretaries Club were held throughout the year.

The Art Cinema League of the Library of Congress presented a number of films representing the aesthetic, historical, and social progress of the motion picture.

Radio and Recording

The Radio Research Project, established in January 1941 under a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, continued its series of network programs on *Hidden History*, which dramatized stories taken from diaries, documents, and personal letters contained in the Library of Congress. On February 11, 1942, a special Lincoln broadcast was presented, starring Walter Huston and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. *Books and the News*, a series of six five-minute programs, attempted to present a rounded analysis of a given news topic in addition to outlining in brief form a reading list prepared by Library of Congress bibliographers. The two broadcasts of *Report to the Nation* described the work of the Library of Congress and the activities of the Radio Research Project in the documentary field. Scripts were written by Joseph Liss, Script Editor of the Project. A series of ten programs on American folklore, prepared by John A. Lomax, Honorary Curator of the Archive of American Folk Song, were distributed widely to radio stations. Six documentary programs were prepared on the basis of material gathered by the Archive of American Folk Song in "Okie" camps, defense towns, mountain villages, and folk festivals.

The immediate reaction of the people in various parts of the country to the outbreak of war and the President's message to Congress was recorded on December 8. A program based on this material was released shortly thereafter.

In addition to the Project's direct broadcasting activities, experimental programs were prepared, but not produced, on the basis of historical material in the Library of Congress. A "Regional Series" was written about American communities and regions in an effort to show in dramatic terms how these communities have contributed to the building of America.

Extensive research was done by the Project on a projected program to be prepared by Carl Sandburg, entitled *Murdered Books*, and also on the four network show commemorating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the ratification of the Bill of Rights. A script was written by Joseph Liss for a broadcast to be presented by the Books for the Adult Blind. Eight programs were prepared and directed by Philip H. Cohen, Chief of the Project, from scripts written by Oscar Saul, of the United States Public Health Service. These programs, produced and directed in Washington and New York studios, were distributed by the United States Office of Education.

With the expiration of the special grant of funds, the Radio Research Project suspended operations on February 28, 1942. That it accomplished much in its experimental work in the field of cultural broadcasting there is no question. It is hoped that future arrangements may make possible the continuance of such work and the further documentation of the history and life of the American people.

The success of much of the work of the Radio Research Project was made possible by the cooperation of the Recording Laboratory, which was established in March 1940 by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation. Created for the purpose of recording concerts and special performances of important music as well as readings of distinguished American writers and poets, and also to make copies of recordings of American folk music for distribution to schools and libraries, the Recording Laboratory has contributed much to the development of a broad cultural program. A sound truck equipped with recording apparatus enabled the Laboratory to make special trips into the field for the purpose of recording American folk music and folklore. In cooperation with the Archive of American Folk Song, the Recording Laboratory made duplicates of some of the Library's most valuable collections of folk song records. Recording machines from the Laboratory were carried by American folklorists to widely scattered places in this country and in Latin America.

The demand for products of the duplicating service of the Recording Laboratory has continued during the year. Approximately 1,700 duplicate recordings have been sold.

Mention should also be made of the Laboratory's services to the Department of War, which have ranged from the preparation of master discs for language instruction to assistance in the design of special sound equipment.

Exhibits and Publicity

During the year ten exhibits were installed in the Rare Book Room. These included representative selections from the William M. Carpenter collection of the works of Rudyard Kipling, the Colonel George Fabyan collection of writings on cryptography, the Katherine Golden Bitting collection of the literature of gastronomy, the Carolyn Wells Houghton collection of materials on Walt Whitman, the "dime novels" of the last half of the nineteenth century, propaganda cartoons of the United Nations and the Axis powers, first and later editions of Goethe, Schiller, and Lessing, classics printed in the fifteenth century, early guide books to Washington, and fine bindings from the Winter Palace Library of the late Czar of Russia.

The Hispanic Foundation's exhibit of the published works of Dr. Enrique Ruíz-Guinazú, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Argentina, which was arranged in honor of his official visit to the Library, remained on view through the summer months of 1941. This was succeeded early in October by a display of selected writings from the pen of Señor Luis Alberto Sánchez, the distinguished Peruvian literary figure, to commemorate his arrival in the United States and his visit to the Library of Congress. In honor of the inauguration of the Portinari murals in the Hispanic Foundation, January 12, 1942, an exhibition was arranged of the artist's preparatory drawings and water colors which continued until the special showing of *New Aids for the Teacher of Spanish* was installed to coincide with the observance of Foreign Language Week, April 20-25, 1942. During May 1942 recent children's books about Latin America in English, Spanish, and Portuguese were displayed until the opening of an exhibition of color plates of the costumes of Mexico, by the Guatemalan painter, Carlos Mérida, June 12, 1942.

To the exhibit of the Official Gazettes of Exiled Governments the Division of Documents added on March 6, 1942 the official gazettes of the Greek and Yugoslav Governments in exile. These included certain acts of the Greek Government and the royal proclamations of

March 27, 1941, at Belgrade, announcing that Peter II had entered upon his duties as King of Yugoslavia. Other official publications shown were those of Free France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Norway.

An exhibition of materials published in 64 of the 101 different printed languages of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was installed by the Division of Documents.

A comprehensive exhibition of the modern uses of the silk screen printing process was presented by the Library of Congress and the Washington Society of Typographic Arts. Planned and assembled by the Creative Printmakers' Group, of New York City, the exhibit traced the development of the process from simple stencil printing to modern silk screen technique. Emphasis was given to the wide variety of its present-day uses in manufacture, advertising, and the fine arts.

In connection with the observance of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the final ratification of the Bill of Rights, a large and unusually important exhibition of manuscripts, books, pamphlets, broadsides, newspapers, and prints was assembled, illustrating the rise of certain great principles of human freedom and their incorporation in the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach of Philadelphia kindly permitted the Library to place on view one of the manuscripts of the Bill of Rights which were sent to the States. The formulation and adoption of the amendments were illustrated by a number of original materials. A comprehensive selection of State Constitutions, each containing a Bill of Rights, was included.

An exhibition of original manuscripts of famous "Poems of Faith and Freedom" included the original manuscript of Clough's poem, *Say Not the Struggle Naught Availeth*, loaned to the Library by Prime Minister Churchill.

The work of John Gillespie Magee, Jr., the young Washingtonian who lost his life in action with the Royal Canadian Air Force, was shown in an exhibition opening February 5, 1942. Featured in the exhibit were the manuscripts of the sonnet, *High Flight*, and a sixteen-line poem, probably his last, entitled *Per Ardua*, dedicated to his companions who perished in the Battle of Britain.

A special war activity of the Division of Maps was the exhibition of campaign maps in the Speaker's Lobby of the House of Representatives. This series of maps, frequently changed, shows the active theatres of war with pins indicating the positions of the troops of the United Nations and the enemy, together with the *loci* of important

naval engagements at sea and the more significant bombings of interior points within the areas occupied by the enemy. The exhibition, which includes also a large world atlas, a comprehensive gazetteer, and a thirty-inch globe, is brought up-to-date daily upon the basis of information supplied by the Office of Strategic Services and the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department, as well as that received through radio and newspaper channels. Professor Richard Hartshorne, geographer of the Office of Strategic Services, and General Walter D. Smith and Captain Merlyn G. Cook, of the Legislative Reference Service, have been extremely helpful in the maintenance of this service to Congress.

Other exhibits worthy of mention were the display of photographs illustrating Chinese art and architecture, the exhibit in connection with the dedication of murals painted by Ezra Winter in the Thomas Jefferson Room, an exhibition of the work of the American poet Edwin Markham, and "Books under Fire"—an exhibit relating to London book centers during the fire raids over Britain.

In order to present more effectively the wealth of material in the Library of Congress, Mr. M. Joseph McCosker, Director of the Atwater Kent Museum of Philadelphia, was lent to the Library by the trustees of the Museum for two months in the summer of 1942. As Consultant in Exhibits, Mr. McCosker has surveyed the exhibition possibilities of the Library of Congress, supervised the installation of a number of new exhibits, and made recommendations regarding the exhibit techniques of the Library. Under his direction the following have been installed:

"Shoulder to Shoulder" traces the growth and background of the Mexican Nation through the codices, rare books, maps and prints, into the arts and crafts, and ending with contemporary photographs of Mexico at war.

"What So Proudly We Hail'd" is an exhibit of patriotic music of all the American wars.

"Washington, The Nation's City," with its display of old and new photographs, maps, prints, and souvenirs, gives a picture of the inherent charm of the National Capital and the planning behind it.

"Latin American Products Used in the War" is a traveling exhibition sponsored by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

"To Be Occasionally Quoted" features a miscellaneous selection of quotations, the majority of which have assumed new meaning in the light of current world events.

"Spot News," a display of material related to current news, features a collection of Russian war posters and photographs of the battle of Midway Island.

"O Pioneers!", an exhibition inspired by Walt Whitman's poem, *O Pioneers*, attempts to create through books, maps, photographs, and prints a feeling of the vitality and greatness of the American people.

The appointment of an Information Officer on January 1, 1942 has made it possible to establish wider contacts with the press, and to inform the public on the various activities of the Library. The list of news outlets receiving Library of Congress releases now includes representatives of newspapers in every state in the Union, nine newspaper syndicates or wire services, five radio networks, and all of the important library journals and book trade publications. Thirty-three press releases were issued during the six months following January 1.

On January 23, 1942, the first issue of the *Staff Information Bulletin* appeared. Designed primarily to keep the members of the Library staff informed concerning events and developments in the Library, this Bulletin is issued in a limited quantity for posting on bulletin boards. Another mimeographed publication, the *Monthly Public Information Bulletin*, was initiated in May. This is a circular which lists current exhibitions and events to take place at the Library within the month for which it is issued.

Distribution of Printed Catalog Cards

The Library of Congress counts among its most useful services the distribution of printed catalog cards to libraries throughout the world, and particularly to the libraries of the Americas. During the fiscal year 1942 more than 16,000,000 cards were sold. On January 1, 1941, the approximate number of active subscribers to Library of Congress cards was 6,500, and to this list, as of June 30, 1942, 338 more had been added. A total stock of 152,000,000 cards is maintained as a reservoir from which card orders are filled.

In addition to sales, the Library distributes gratis complete sets of its currently printed cards to seventy-six depository libraries. Of these, fifty-five are in the United States; the rest are in foreign countries. At the close of the year, plans had been made to extend the number of depository libraries to include at least one library in each

of the forty-eight states. Eighteen states were not represented by depository libraries as of June 30, 1942.

Cooperative Cataloging

One of the principal objectives of the Library of Congress is to contribute to cooperative effort whenever possible, and especially to be of service to other libraries to the limit of its available resources. By contributing to the adoption of standard practices in book description, and by developing standard lists of subject headings and schedules of classification for its own use, the Library is fashioning professional tools useful to it and to other libraries as well. Of even more effect is the program of cooperative cataloging.

Cataloging copy is currently received from more than 150 cooperating libraries, of which 21 send material regularly. Copy received is edited, and cards are printed in the same style and according to the same rules as those produced in the Library's own cataloging divisions. The basic theory is that any cooperating library which sends the Library of Congress cooperative card-copy will receive in return printed cards for its own use. In addition, the Library sends copies of cards thus printed to the depository catalogs, a procedure followed whether or not the book described is represented in the collections of the Library of Congress.

Due to the war it has been necessary to curtail to some degree the cooperative cataloging work. Requests for cooperative copy are now limited to titles to be added to the collections of the Library of Congress. Under this arrangement, 4,523 publications were cataloged during the year on the basis of copy prepared in other institutions. In addition, approximately 900 doctoral dissertations were cooperatively cataloged.

During the year a new practice was adopted. The Library of Congress appointed six fellows in cooperative cataloging, each of whom served on its staff for a period of six months. The object of this program was to familiarize an increasing number of librarians with the possibilities of cooperative effort, and to enlarge the group of librarians intimately acquainted with the Library of Congress and its cataloging processes. Six university libraries have been represented. Additional fellows will be appointed during the current year.

A member of the staff of the Library of Congress has been assigned the task of preparing a manual on cooperative cataloging for distribution to other libraries. It is hoped that this publication will contribute to the further development of this important work.

Books for the Adult Blind and Braille Transcribing

Since its establishment in 1931 by Act of Congress, Books for the Adult Blind has provided literature for the adult blind of the United States, through twenty-seven regional circulating libraries in strategic sections of the country. The original annual \$100,000 appropriation for embossed books has been progressively increased to \$350,000, and now contemplates the transcription of books in braille, moon, and sound records. During the year, 192 new titles in braille were distributed to the regional libraries, as well as 21 moon titles; 136 new titles were recorded as talking books. Since the majority of readers prefer the talking books, as many as 125 copies of some of the more popular books were issued during the year.

The materials issued provide both entertainment and instruction, and an attempt has been made to emboss and record current books at the same time that they are being read in ink-print. *The Moon is Down* and *Flight to Arras*, for example, were brailled at the end of the year, and the recorded editions are now in production.

The practice of requesting the services of the author in recording his book, wherever possible, has resulted in a unique and invaluable record. Dramas produced with full casts have become increasingly popular with talking book audiences. Last year's completed recordings include Maxwell Anderson's *Elizabeth The Queen*, with Mady Christians in the role of Elizabeth; and Rudolph Besier's *The Barretts of Wimpole Street*, with members of the original English and American companies taking part in the recording.

Authors who took part in the oral recording of their works included Eric Knight, who read his story of the *Flying Yorkshireman*; Lin Yutang, who read part of his book on China, *My Country and My People*; W. Somerset Maugham, who read the introduction to *Of Human Bondage*; Archibald MacLeish, who read two essays from *A Time to Speak*; Phyllis Moir, who read her entire book, *I Was Winston Churchill's Private Secretary*; A. A. Schechter, who read a part of *I Live on Air*; William Shirer, who read a page from his famous *Berlin Diary*; and Mrs. Agnes Sligh Turnbull, who read a special introduction to her novel, *Remember the End*. Transcriptions of some of the original radio broadcasts of the Honorable Winston S. Churchill were incorporated into the talking book edition of his book of speeches, *Blood, Sweat, and Tears*.

Special attention has been given to the matter of providing blind readers with timely and important literature relating to the present world crisis, and loans of duplicate braille books have been made to

Canadian libraries for the blind, whose sources of new titles have been considerably narrowed by the war. Loans of duplicate braille books have also been made to India, where they are being used in the training and rehabilitation of blind American, British, and Indian soldiers. The Library has entered also into the program of cooperation with the Latin American republics, and a project is now under consideration for introducing the talking books in Portuguese to the blind of Brazil.

The allotment of additional funds from the Work Projects Administration, for the manufacture and repair of slow-speed reproducers, specially constructed to play talking book records, made possible the manufacture of 650 machines, 5,500,000 needles, and 11,500 containers during 1941-42. Since this allotment of funds was not renewed for the fiscal year 1942-43, the Talking Book Machine Project ended on June 30, 1942. The Congress has authorized an appropriation of \$20,000 for the maintenance and replacement of government-owned machines and has increased the total appropriation by that amount.

In spite of a number of obstacles, the Braille Transcribing Section, a project sponsored cooperatively by the Library of Congress and the American Red Cross, with headquarters in the Service for the Blind, is able to show progress in most of its activities. An increase is noted in the enrollment of new students, although participation in war activities has prevented some students from completing the course. There is a definite rise in the production of pages in completed books. The decline in actual number of volumes is due to the length of many of the books. The assistance given the local blind in many communities has been continued, and reports give evidence of the growing variety of materials transcribed for persons in business and professional life. Requests for textbooks in braille continue to be received, and a number of Red Cross chapters are specializing in this type of service. The work of rebinding and replacing braille books for libraries has been maintained.

Increasing interest has been shown in the assistance given those who are both deaf and blind. A number of broadcasting companies have generously cooperated with the activities of the American League for the Deaf-Blind, and scripts of such programs as *Chicago University Round Table Discussions* and *Information Please* have been made available to the League.

Unfortunately, the American Red Cross has found it necessary to announce the termination of its transcribing service, effective December 31, 1942. Every effort is being made to bring the varied activities

to a successful conclusion within the required time; although transcription of certain books and much of the publications program have had to be abandoned for the time being. It is hoped that plans now under way will make it possible for the work to be continued, for it is well realized that it is making a genuine contribution to self-support and independence among the blind.

CHAPTER III

THE LAW LIBRARY

Administration

Early in November 1941, the new Law Library Reading Room was opened for service. This room, situated on the second floor in the northern end of the east curtain, is 115 feet long and 35 feet wide. It is divided longitudinally into two sections, that is, one section for readers and the other for book stacks. In the eastern half of the room there are seven tables with seats for fifty-six readers. At the southern end, just inside the entrance, there is a reference and charging desk, and at the northern end a periodical and serial desk. The western half is occupied by a three-level terraced book stack with a capacity of approximately 30,000 volumes. Opposite the reference and charging desk a distribution desk is located. In an alcove at the northern end of the room a table has been placed for readers who use the current periodicals which are shelved there. Additional seating space is provided at the desks on the first two stack levels and at the tables on the third level balcony. In all there are seats for eighty-five readers. Reference material such as dictionaries, encyclopedias, directories, and the Restatements of the American Law Institute, is shelved in the wall cases between the windows. On the open shelves of the first stack level there are collections of the most important legal treatises; the latest compilations and subsequent session laws for each of the states and territories; the U. S. Statutes at Large and various editions of the U. S. Code; the reports, digests and citators for the Supreme Court of the United States, the Federal courts, and the courts of the District of Columbia; the American Digest System; the National Reporter System with its digests and citators; the Lawyers Reports Annotated and the American Law Reports Annotated; and the current volumes of approximately 150 legal periodicals. Full sets of reports, digests and citators for the several states of the United States are shelved on the second and third levels. Reports and digests of the quasi-judicial federal administrative agencies and representative reports and digests for Great Britain, Canada, and Australia compose the remainder of the material on the third level. A reserved collection of important treatises and case books is kept inside the grille at the southern end of the first level. Books from the grille and the law decks may be obtained on application at the charging desk.

The northeast pavilion which formerly served both as a law reading room and as an office for fifteen members of the staff was renovated and ready for use in December. An office for the Law Librarian was constructed in the northeast corner and an enclosure for the Assistant Law Librarian in the northwest. Between them there were set up desks and files for the administrative secretary and assistant secretary. Catalog cabinets, with a capacity of three million cards, were installed in the southern half of the room. The desks for the assistant in charge of these files and a table for readers of rare books from the law "Office" complete the furnishing of this room.

When the Manuscripts Division moved to the Annex in February 1942, the north curtain and northwest pavilion which they vacated were made available for the Law Library. Desks for fifteen members of the staff, three consultants, and research workers from government departments and agencies were set up in the alcoves. The British and Foreign "Office" collections were moved from deck 37 and "Office" Periodicals and Americana were shifted from badly over-packed cases on the upper levels to the locked cases on the first level. The collection of Trials was brought in from deck 43 and several thousand uncataloged medieval law books were moved in from the Annex.

In May 1942, the northwest pavilion was opened as a Foreign Law Reading Room. It has already proved of great value to lawyers from the various agencies who are conducting confidential research in current foreign law.

For the first time in many years, therefore, the Law Library has adequate quarters in which to carry on its valuable services. The law balconies in the Main Reading Room have been abolished and law books are no longer serviced by members of the Main Reading Room staff who were obliged to go considerable distances to find them. As a consequence the efficiency of the service has been greatly increased.

Service of the Collections

THE LAW CHARGING DESK

The regular servicing of law books in the Main Reading Room ceased in February 1942, with the transfer of the books from the law balconies to Law Library. Readers were thereafter directed to the Law Library Reading Room. Other service units transferred telephone and mail orders for law books to the law order desk. As this practice became a recognized routine, the law charging desk was established and a General Order was issued at the request of the Acting

Law Librarian which prescribed that all books removed from the law collections must be charged at the law charging desk. By thus placing in the hands of the Law Library staff a record of the books issued for outside use, of the identity of the borrowers, and of the dates of the loans, the establishment of the law charging desk contributed greatly to the efficiency of the Law Library service. Although law books are still charged at the central charging desk when they circulate outside the Library buildings, it is now no longer necessary for members of the law staff to go there for information in order to recall loans overdue or to prevent duplications of loans to the agencies.

During the past year 30,914 readers were served in the Law Library Reading Room and over 6,500 readers at the Law Library at the Capitol. In addition, 5,724 books were lent for outside use from the Law Library in the Main Building and over 6,000 volumes from the Law Library at the Capitol. Of the resultant total approximately 8,000 volumes were lent to Members of Congress and Justices of the Supreme Court and the remainder to government agencies.

Much time was spent, especially by the Foreign Law Section, in locating material for photoduplication. In many instances the Library of Congress proved to be the only repository in which could be found certain foreign legal material needed by lawyers in pleading cases, by universities for scholarly research, or by agencies of the Government in the war effort. All these types of borrowers availed themselves of the library facilities for photoduplication. The greater part of their requests was indefinite in terms, and it was necessary for the Foreign Law Section to discover the identity of the material requested. The fields covered included the laws and regulations of enemy countries which reshaped their economy for the war effort, repressive laws and regulations in the occupied countries, and older material such as the Imperial Russian laws pertaining to Alaska. issued during a period of over one hundred years.

EVENING SERVICES

Evening service to the public was discontinued in the Law Library in the Main Building in December, in order to comply with blackout requirements. After measures for the protection of the collections had been completed, the members of the evening staff were transferred to the day staff, and law readers were served in the Annex Reading Rooms from 6:00 p. m. until 10:00 p. m. The experiment proved to be a success and it was decided, in January 1942, that a continuance

of this arrangement would provide maximum service to Congress, governmental agencies, and the public during the emergency.

The Law Library at the Capitol discontinued its evening service in December when armed guards took over the policing of the building after 4:30 p. m. each day. From that time until April the Law Library there remained open only as long as either House of Congress was in session. In April it was decided in the interest of the war effort to resume the evening service at the Capitol although only Members of Congress and those members of their staffs to whom passes have been issued by the military authorities are admitted to the building after 4:30 p. m.

REFERENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SERVICES

The reference desk in the Law Library Reading Room was established in February 1942. The telephone order desk—for a time set up in the northeast pavilion; the memorandum desk—already assigned to the Reading Room; and the charge desk—a newly created unit; were organized into one unit and located in the southeastern corner of the Law Library Reading Room. Ordinary routine requests for information presented either in person or by telephone are handled at this desk. Readers are assisted in discovering and using the tools of legal research applicable to their problems. Difficult questions which require specialized knowledge of a particular field as a basis for solution are referred to the appropriate member of the group of subject specialists. There are six legal and bibliographical specialists on the law staff, one each in the fields of International Law and Relations, Jurisprudence and the Philosophy of Law, European Law, Latin American Law, British Law and American Law. During the year these men rendered valuable service to research workers in their respective fields, especially to members of the staff of the various departments and agencies of the Government.

The specialist in American Law assisted the Committee on National Defense of the American Bar Association in the preparation of "A manual of law on the home guard" and an index for the second edition of "A manual of law for use by advisory boards for registrants." Members of the research staff of the War Department were assisted by the specialist in British legal bibliography in the compilation of data on the laws of the British Colonies concerning workmen's compensation insurance. Similar aid was given to the Committee on Black-outs of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia.

The specialist in International Law and Relations furnished Members of Congress and others with memoranda and reports including

the following subjects: Exchange and reimbursement of prisoners of war; opinions of authorities on international law on belligerency; extradition treaties between the United States and Belgium; legal representation of deceased Chinese aliens in the United States; alien enemies and their access to the courts of the United States; and United States legislation respecting alien enemies.

The Foreign Law Section not only spent much time in assisting readers in the use of foreign legal materials, but also prepared several extensive memoranda and reports. Among the subjects dealt with were the following:

The acquisition and loss of Austrian citizenship.

Significance of a forged indorsement of a check under the law of Lithuania, Latvia, Esthonia, France, Italy, Yugoslavia, Switzerland, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Greece, Denmark, and the Netherlands.

The acquisition and loss of German citizenship.

Acquisition of Swiss citizenship in cases of legitimation by subsequent marriage of the parents.

German and Italian laws regulating the conservation of rubber.

Acquisition of Russian Imperial citizenship through marriage.

Laws of Egypt and Eritrea concerning workmen's compensation.

Some aspects of the naturalization law of the Republic of Colombia.

Identification of the time of induction of certain age groups in Italy in the last war.

Austrian law on separation and divorce.

The right of aliens to inherit property in Roumania.

Divorce because of long absence under Yugoslavian law.

The holding of Swiss law with regard to common law marriage.

Some aspects of divorce in Finland in 1912.

The meaning of the term "White Russian."

English translations of the Spanish Constitution.

The statute of limitations under Turkish law.

The right of the German navy to claim salvage.

Responsibility for wilful damage to a ship's cargo under the laws of Costa Rica.

Regulation of mining rights under Imperial Russian law.

Appearance through an attorney in divorce cases in Polish courts.

Nuncupative testaments in France in 1919.

Some aspects of acquisition and loss of the Italian and Yugoslavian nationality.

Reference work in Latin American law was carried on by the Center of Latin American Legal Studies. Several memoranda were prepared in answer to the requests of the war agencies for information concerning current Latin American legislation relating to aliens. Other memoranda were sent to the Department of Justice in connection with the Inter-American Conference on Police and Judicial Measures held at Buenos Aires from May 27 to June 9, 1942. In addition the American representative on the Committee for Political Defense, created under a resolution of the Conference held at Rio de Janeiro, was furnished with reports on nationality and naturalization, registration of aliens, and immigration and emigration. Members of the staff of the Center have supervised the Foreign Law Reading Room in the northwest pavilion since its opening in May 1942.

In any account of law reference service due mention must also be made of the work of the staff of the Law Library at the Capitol. The brief prepared by the Assistant in Charge for the Select Committee of the House of Representatives to Investigate the Interstate Migration of Destitute Citizens, which was submitted in the Edwards Case challenging the constitutionality of state antimigratory statutes, was the most extensive single document drawn up by any member of the Law Library staff during the year.

Other memoranda and reports compiled by the staff at the Capitol for Members of Congress included such subjects as: the right of the Government to tax certain tax-exempt securities; the right of the Senate to refuse the seating of members appointed by the Governor of a State before he himself has taken the oath of office; the application to certain classes of citizens of the recently enacted Immigration Nationality Laws; the legal aspects of certain sections of a bill providing for the detention of certain classes of deportable aliens; the provisions of the various state election laws; the Anti-Alien land laws; the repeal of the law of 1846 reconveying the lands of certain counties in Virginia to the District of Columbia; exemptions from District of Columbia taxes; the retroactivity of tax-exempt securities; questions dealing with workmen's compensation; the wages and hours provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, compared with similar provisions in other countries; the right of Negroes to hold public office; the price control law in relation to control through international cartels; the application of state income tax laws, and the recently enacted income

tax law for the District of Columbia; the suspension on the President's authority of the writ of habeas corpus; control by licensing over entry into the market both as to persons and property; the right of a Congressional committee to subpoena records and witnesses; questions in almost every phase of the Selective Service Laws; the effect of state settlement laws on the movement of individuals.

Reference and research in the field of legal periodicals was carried on by the staff of the Legal Periodicals and Serials Section. Much of their time was spent in servicing the collection of current official legal gazettes and other war material and in assisting other government departments and agencies in completing their files through photoduplication of items to be found only in the Law Library.

THE FOREIGN LAW READING ROOM

The calls for foreign law material, especially for the official legal gazettes and for loose-leaf services, increased after the outbreak of the war to such an extent that they created a service problem. It was neither possible nor feasible to shelve such material in the Law Library Reading Room. The risk of loss was too great, and the shelving was neither sufficient in amount nor of the proper kind. For a few months, however, an attempt was made to hold and service at the periodicals and serials desk those items which were most in demand, both Anglo-American and foreign. In spite of the fact that the material could be had only by signing for it, much anxiety was caused the staff by the frequency with which material was taken, during the few minutes in which it was necessary to leave the desk unguarded, not only by readers who carried it off to the Photoduplication Service but also by staff members of other units of the Library who took it to their desks elsewhere in the building.

In May 1942, permission was obtained to convert the northwest pavilion, which had been vacated by the Manuscripts Division, into a Foreign Law Reading Room. The only changes made in the furnishing of the room were the substitution of windsor chairs for the old high back chairs and the addition of bookcases and a desk for the Assistant in Charge. Foreign language dictionaries and encyclopedias as well as foreign language legal bibliographies were made available to the readers, and collections were set up of the latest editions of the constitutions, codes and statutes of most of the countries of the world. The reference collection on International Law was also moved to this room. It consists of the American Journal of International Law, the Proceedings of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and many treatises and case books.



The foreign war legislation of the belligerent countries was removed from the periodicals and serials desk and placed in locked cases in the north curtain adjacent to the Foreign Law Reading Room. To obtain items from this collection the reader must apply to the Assistant in Charge. All material signed for by a reader must be returned to the desk before the reader leaves the room. No material may be taken from the room at anytime for any purpose without the permission of the Assistant.

The room has proved a success. During the first month and a half of its existence, it was used by an average of six readers a day, all of whom were from government agencies and all of whom remained for the greater part of each day. There have been no temporary losses of material since the room was established.

A COLLECTION OF UNCATALOGED FOREIGN LAW BOOKS

There has accumulated on the shelves of the Processing Department over a period of years a collection of foreign law books consisting mainly of Roman Law, Canon Law, and the History of Law. These books for the most part are written in medieval Latin and are of such a nature as to present many difficult problems in cataloging. They have been set aside to make way for work of a more pressing nature. Nevertheless their presence in the Library of Congress is indicated in the Law Library catalog by an order card marked "received." At various times books from this collection were requested by readers, and it was necessary in such instances to send a member of the law staff to the Annex to search for the book. As the collection was shelved in no particular order, the discovery of the item sought often called for an undue expenditure of time.

Through an agreement with the Director of the Processing Department and the Chief of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, this collection was moved to locked cases on the second level of the north curtain. It was then broken down into class groups and arranged on the shelves according to a rough classification. This step has done much to increase the efficiency of the service of this material.

From time to time members of the Descriptive Cataloging Division will withdraw books from this collection for cataloging and further processing. In the meantime members of the staff of the Foreign Law Section will make brief temporary entries which will be filed in the Law Library catalog for those items which are not represented by canceled order cards.

THE USE OF THE LAW LIBRARY

<i>Services</i>	<i>In Main Building</i>	<i>At the Capitol</i>
Number of readers.....	30, 914	6, 517
Number of books issued for use outside library.....	5, 724	6, 319
Number of telephone calls.....	34, 563	9, 327
Reference inquiries answered by correspondence:		
Received direct.....	113	191
Referred from Secretary's Office.....	239	-----
Referred from other units of Library.....	23	-----

SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY SERVICE

Number of readers.....	3, 074
Number of books issued.....	5, 486

Increase of the Law Collections

PROCEDURES

The schedule adopted in 1940 as a result of a critical analysis of the law collections was retained as a basis for the allotment of funds from the appropriation for the increase of the law collections.

BASIC SCHEME ALLOTMENTS

A. CURRENT LEGAL PUBLICATIONS

1. Americana, including extra copies of reference books, uncopyrighted material, etc. (after 1900).
2. British, dominions and colonies
3. Foreign:
 - (a) European
 - (b) Latin American
 - (c) Other foreign countries
4. Continuations, periodicals, serials, and books issued in parts
5. New subscriptions

B. EARLY IMPRINTS, MANUSCRIPTS, PHOTOSTATS, ETC.

1. Colonial and early republican Americana
2. English and early British colonial
3. Early European, Latin American and Orientalia

C. PERIODICALS AND SERIALS (extra sets and closing gaps)

D. FUNDS FOR COLLECTIONS OF BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS

The specialists in charge of the development of each field were given a report at the beginning of the year of the amounts allotted to their respective collections, and monthly statements showing the unexpended balances were furnished them throughout the year.

All recommendations for purchase are normally submitted to the Chief Assistant and reviewed by the Law Librarian. Recommendations which involve the spending of more than ten dollars for individual items are accompanied by a justification.

The amounts assigned to the various categories were slightly modified on the basis of the previous year's experience. It was found, for instance, that very little material had been received from the Orient and that the amount was decreasing rather than increasing. The sum assigned for this material was, therefore, cut by more than half. European material, on the other hand, had appeared with reasonable frequency during the previous fiscal year both in the Continental and American markets. The fund for this material was but slightly reduced. The entry of the United States into the war, however, practically shut off the supply and less than half of the amount actually allotted was expended.

It was possible under the flexible provisions of the budget to transfer the unexpended funds set aside for one category to other categories in which opportunities for the acquisition of material had proved to be far richer than anticipated. The unexpended sums during the past fiscal year were, therefore, used for the purpose of acquiring several useful collections of Anglo-American and Latin American books, which were offered for sale as indivisible units, and for the photoduplication of items which could not be secured in the original.

ACQUISITION OF OFFICIAL LAW GAZETTES, ETC.

The demand for foreign material did not cease with the closing of European sources. On the contrary, it became more necessary than ever before that the various government departments and agencies have available for their use the current legislation and administrative regulations and decrees of the Axis powers and their governments in occupied territories as well as the governments of the United Nations at home and in exile. Much of this material had formerly been received free through government exchange. After December 7, 1941, however, it became necessary not only to purchase copies in neutral countries wherever possible but also to arrange for the most rapid method of transportation. Microfilming, both as a means of securing copies otherwise unobtainable and as a way of reducing the bulk of

material to be transported, further increased the new and unanticipated expense of acquisition and transportation.

Constant efforts have been made both by the Law Library administration and by its specialists in the various fields to discover new sources and to substitute them wherever possible for those which have been closed by the war. Through constant vigilance it has been possible to take advantage of the helpful services of government field agents in various parts of the world, and other emergency means of keeping the collections of the Law Library of Congress as nearly current as possible.

The Law Library is more than grateful to the Department of State for its cooperation in the transmission of law material through its official channels and in furnishing information on current legislation supplied by the foreign service officers.

AMERICANA

Perhaps the most valuable item of legal Americana acquired during the past year was *Acts and Laws of His Majesties Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England* [t. p., *The Charter granted by Their Majesties King William and Queen Mary to the Inhabitants of . . .*] Boston . . . Bartholomew Green, and John Allen . . . 1699. Considering its age, the copy purchased is in excellent condition.

Other outstanding items were the laws of the mining district governments of the West, consisting of the following: [Colorado] *Laws of Independent District, Revised and Adopted February the 15th, A. D. 1861*, Denver, 1861; *Laws of Lincoln District, adopted at a Meeting of the Citizens of Said District, held at Glenard City, November 3, 1860*; and, *Laws and Regulations of Union District Clear Creek County, C. T. passed October 21, 1861*, Central C. T. 1864. All of these items are very rare. Only three other copies of the first, seven of the second, and five of the last are known to exist.

These items are part of the collection containing the laws of early settlements or mining districts in the Mountain and Pacific regions of the United States, prior to the establishment of state governments. The area covered by these districts was about one-third of our country and now comprises thirteen states. Their laws deal with the establishment of law and order, protection of life, liberty and property on the frontier. They are a crude admixture of Spanish and American law. They contain several curious rules. The laws of the Independent District, for instance, forbade lawyers to appear for clients in any law suit. And the law relating to murder provided that "Any

person found guilty of wilful murder shall be hanged by neck until dead, and then given to his friends if called for, and if not, to be decently buried . . ." Such items are of interest not merely to the lawyer, but also to the criminologist, the historian, the sociologist, and the novelist.

A copy of *Chikasha Okla i Kunstitushun Micha i Nan Ulkpisa, Chikasha Okla i Nan Apesa Yut Apesa Tok Mak Oke* [1873?] was acquired during the past year. This volume consists of the constitution and laws of the Chickasaw Indians for the year 1873, in the Chickasaw language. Foreman locates two other copies of this item—one at Stanford University and another in the Oklahoma Historical Society.

Two early items of state laws were acquired during the past year: *Laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Regulating the General Elections of the Citizens*, Philadelphia, 1794; and *Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, Providing for a More Equitable Mode of Levying and Collecting the Public Revenue*, Indianapolis, 1841.

As a result of the war, items on military law have been in demand. Accordingly, many have been purchased. The following are among the more uncommon ones: *An Act to Provide an Armed Military Force; and An Act to Establish a Board of Ordnance and an Ordnance Bureau, and for other Purposes, passed December 17, 1860*, Columbia, S. C., 1860; *Militia Laws; Comprising the Acts of Congress, with The Rules and Articles of War; and The Act of Kentucky, passed in February 1815*, Frankfort, 1815; and, *The Militia Law of the State of Tennessee*, Nashville, 1836.

A few reports of state code commissions were also acquired, such as *Report of the Law Commissioners, Made to the New Jersey Legislature, January, 1855*, Trenton, 1855; *Laws Recommended by the Law Commissioners, Appointed under Resolution of March 3, 1854, and passed by the Seventy-Ninth Legislature of the State of New Jersey*, Trenton, 1855; *Report (In Part) of the Commissioners to Revise, Simplify and Abridge the Rules of Practice, Pleadings, Forms of Conveyancing and Proceedings of the Courts of this State [Maryland]*, Cumberland, 1854; *Report of the Commissioners Appointed to Revise the Statute Laws of this State [New York]*, Albany, 1827-1828; *Chapter I (-X) of the Third Part of the Proposed Revision of the Statute Laws of the State of New-York*, Albany, 1828. The first two New Jersey reports contain notes and annotations by Chancellor Henry W. Green.

BRITISH WAR MATERIALS

The present war emergency has furnished additional proof—if it were needed—of the Law Library's importance to the Nation in times of crisis. The demands of the Congress, the courts, and governmental departments concerning legal materials from countries involved in the war have far exceeded those of normal times. This is due, of course, primarily to the fact that the war effort is so closely connected with and often dependent on national or state legislation, proclamations, orders, decrees, judicial decisions, etc., and that the activities and experiences of other nations gained during the war frequently serve as guides or warnings, as the case may be, to our own leaders and institutions. Fortunately, the Law Library, during the period preceding the war, had spared no effort to see that its collections were as complete as possible. The latest catalogs, lists, and other bibliographical sources were constantly and carefully checked for this material, and, when advisable, more than one copy ordered. As a result, the collection of war materials from the British Commonwealth of Nations is perhaps unequalled elsewhere in the United States; and the constant use made of them, for comparative and other purposes, may serve as evidence of the service the Law Library is rendering the Nation. The following quotation from the Report of the Committee on Black-outs of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia was among the many appreciations received by the Law Library from the users of its collections:

For those who wish to pursue an inquiry into the legal phases of the British war practices and methods here touched upon, it is gratifying to note that the Law Library of Congress has collected and is carefully collecting much pertinent material; and in the law reading room, recently for the first time made commodious and inviting, this material, with the helpful service of a staff of expert librarians, is most courteously placed at the disposal of the members of the Bar. Among such material, and aside from regular case reports, may be found the Complete Statutes of England, a continuance of the massive annotated Halsbury work, a full set of Statutory Rules and Orders containing the Orders in Council and Regulations thereunder, the Public General Acts and Measures, Mew's Digest of English Case Law, Burke's Loose Leaf War Legislation, Butterworth's Emergency Legislation Service, and numerous law periodicals, such as the Solicitor, Solicitor's Journal, Scottish Law Review, Law Times, Scots Law Times, Law Journal and Law Quarterly Review, in many of which periodicals appear the full text of selected case opinions almost immediately after their delivery .¹

¹ *The Journal of the Air Association of the District of Columbia*, 1942, v. 9, no. 5, p. 213.

EARLY ENGLISH LAW BOOKS

Beale's *Bibliography of Early English Law Books* lists a total of 1299 items consisting of 307 books of statutes, 491 yearbooks and decisions, and 501 treatises. The Law Library has approximately 48 percent of this total, that is, 121 statutory items, 353 yearbooks and decisions, and 153 treatises. It will be seen, therefore, that of the total Beale holdings in the Law Library, 75 percent represent the more important source materials. Every possible effort is being made by the Law Library to augment and complete its collections of early English law books. During the past year, however, a marked decrease in the number of offers of such material from England has been apparent. The Law Library has acted promptly concerning these offers, as well as those that have appeared upon the domestic market. As a result of this constant vigilance, the Law Library has added a number of important items to its collections.

Among the more important of these is a copy of the 1519 edition of Pynson's *Magna Carta* and other statutes. This item appears to be a variant of Beale S5, and contains an inscription to the Virgin Mary on the verso of the last leaf beginning "Ad laudem et gloria . . ." This is probably the only copy in this country. Another interesting edition of the *Magna Carta* acquired during the year is the 1576 "Marche" edition of Tottell. This item is particularly interesting because of the contemporary interleaving containing manuscript notes in a small but very neat sixteenth century hand. The copy in the Harvard Law Library is the only copy located by Beale, although the Short Title Catalog lists copies of it in the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, and the Cambridge University Library (Beale 19; S. T. C. 9280).

The Law Library also acquired a number of scarce session laws of the reign of Henry VIII. Represented are the 1st, 14th and 15th, 26th, and 31st years, being Beale S113, S124, S165 variant, and S184, respectively, all of which are from the press of Berthelet. The session laws of the 1st year of Henry VIII lack the separate act entitled "An acte declarynge the establysshment of the successyon of the kynges moste royall maiestie in the imperyall crowne of this realme." The laws of 26 Henry VIII correspond to Beale S165 but are without colophon.

The Law Library also purchased a number of early English treatises including *A Booke of Presidents . . . Tottyl*, 1569 (Beale T439). This anonymous work is a copy, with additions, of the *New Book of Presidents . . .* by Thomas Phayer published in 1543, and contains all manner of forms. The popularity of this work is indicated by the

fact that Beale lists twenty editions between the years 1543 and 1600. Another welcome addition was the first edition of Lombard's *Eirenarcha* . . . 1581 (Beale T387). The publication of this highly esteemed work filled a long felt want for an adequate work on the early justices of the peace and became the most popular of Lombard's works. Blackstone, in his *Commentaries*, recommended the perusal of this work to the law student. The 1541 Petyt edition of Fitzherbert's *The newe Booke of Justyces of Peas* . . . was also acquired. This item is Beale T337, and, according to Beale, the copy in the Harvard Law School is the only other copy in the United States.

FOREIGN LAW ACQUISITIONS

In the field of foreign law, the present war affected the purchase policy of the Law Library in a dual manner. On the one hand, it made necessary the emergency acquisition of the current legal publications of belligerent countries, in order to have at the disposal of the government agencies the material needed for the study of the war efforts of other countries. On the other hand, it made possible the purchase of several old and rare items, highly desirable for scholarly research and hitherto unobtainable which the economic pressure of the war in some foreign countries had driven on the market at reasonable prices.

Purchases of current foreign law books will not be described here in detail. Suffice it to say that codes, session laws and similar source materials, as well as annotated editions of various laws and loose-leaf publications on the reference shelves of the Law Library, bear very recent imprints, such as March 1942, and cover a variety of legal fields. Whenever the original publication was not available, all efforts were made to have it duplicated by photostat or microfilm.

The pressure of current work does not permit description of new accessions belonging to the group of rarities with such detailed bibliographical information as has been customary in previous years. The brief notes given herein seek rather to illustrate the type of accessions than to give a complete itemized list.

MANUSCRIPTS

Among the foreign legal manuscripts the following two deserve special attention.

Les Institutes de L'Empereur Justinien. This is a fourteenth century manuscript on vellum signed by the scribe Nicolaus de Cathalam. It is a French translation of Justinian's *Institutes* and was identified

as a so-called "traduction anonyme du XIIIe siècle" which was recently analyzed in a monograph by F. Oliver-Martin (*Les Institutes de Justinien en français*, Paris, 1938). The author discovered altogether thirteen manuscripts of this translation and mentions some details concerning eleven others which he reports as "lost." The manuscript acquired by the Law Library is not one of those known and cannot be recognized as one of those lost. Its text differs on some points from that reproduced by Oliver-Martin, and it has, therefore, a considerable value. Unquestionably it is one of the best specimens of artistically written French medieval manuscripts in the Law Library. Lettering, numerous initials with elongations, and rubrications in blue and red, as well as two miniatures, are of highly artistic quality and typical of late French Gothic art. One item, 6.6 x 5.7 cm. in size, illustrates Joint Property and depicts two scenes: the upper shows a king seated with a warrior by the seashore greeting the arrival of three men on a ship, while the lower shows one falconer on horseback, another on foot, and an archer, all hunting with hounds one and the same reindeer. Another miniature illustrates Succession and shows a widow with two orphans and their counsel pleading before the king sitting in court, with a knight standing behind him. The fly-leaf bears a contemporary inscription to the effect that the manuscript was sold for four-and-a-half francs at Toulouse on August 10, 1384, by a student named Johannes Brisani to Andreas de Valle Viridi, a bachelor of Law. Another purchase by an unknown person at Poitiers on March 25, 1751 is also noted.

Capitulare Officialium Urbis Venetiarum. This is a fourteenth century Venetian manuscript on vellum of which the opening section is the only one ever to be reproduced (Roberti, *Le magistrature veneziane e i loro capitolari*, Venezia, 1909, v. 3, p. 203-208). The remainder comprises unpublished source material on the measures against smuggling which were issued by the Venetian officials called *Cattaveri*, who had the supervision of incoming and outgoing trade. Venice was one of the important centers of the formation of modern mercantile law and this manuscript sheds light on an interesting phase in the Venetian regulation of trade.

INCUNABULA

In the acquisition of incunabula the Law Library is indebted to Mr. Frederick R. Goff, Acting Chief of the Rare Book Collection, for his generous and useful advice. Numerous subjects and a variety of early presses are represented in the twelve items purchased this year. Several of the items are not recorded in *Incunabula in American*

Libraries, a second census, edited by Margaret Bingham Stillwell, New York, 1940. Most of them are in the original contemporary bindings of stamped pigskin on wooden boards; others are bound in parchments bearing musical scores.

ROMAN LAW

Baldus de Ubaldis, *Lectura Super Institutiones*, Lyon, Martinus Huss, 1478 (Hain 2,272; not in 2d census). This is the earliest edition of this work to be found in an American collection according to the second census, and one of the only ten known books of the printer. Alexander Tartagnus, *Lectura super sexta parte codicis*, Venice, Johannes de Colonia and Johannes Manthen (Hain 15,325; not in 2d census).

CANON LAW

Decretum Gratianum cum Apparatu Bartholomei Brixiensis, Nuremberg, Anton Koberger, 1483 (2d census G336); *Decretales*, Nuremberg, Anton Koberger, 1482 (2d census G416), first and last blanks and signature Y2 wanting; Nicolaus de Tudeschis (Panormitanus) *Disputationes et Allegationes*, Cologne, Koelhoff, 1477 (2d census P33), only one additional copy is known to be in America. Johannes Nider, *Preceptorium divini legis*, Anton Koberger, 1496 (2d census N190). Bartholomaeus de Bellencinis, *Appostillae super lecturas Nicolai de Tudeschis et Antonii de Butrio*, Venice, Johannes de Colonia and Johannes Manthen, 1477 (2d census B264). Andreas de Escobar (Hispanus) *Modus Confitendi*, Rome, ca. 1500 (2d census A603), the only copy in America, according to the second census.

PUBLIC AND PENAL LAW

Antonius Corsetus, *De Potestate regia*, Venice, Bernardinus Stagninus de Tridiano, 1499 (Gesamtkatalog 1181, not in 2d census). This is the first edition of the two known fifteenth century appearances, neither of which was hitherto represented in an American collection. Angelus de Gambillionibus *Tractatus de Maleficiis*, Paris, Martin Crazz, Ulrich Gering, and Michael Friburger, 1476 (2d census G51). There are only two copies in America of this item, which came from the press of the first printer in France.

STATUTA

Statuta of the medieval and renaissance Italian city states are represented by two items. *Leges Brixianae*, Jacobus Britannicus, 1490 (2d census S634). This is the only copy in America listed in the

second census. It represents the second edition of the *Statuta* of Brescia; the first appeared in 1473, and a copy of it is in the Thacher collection of the Library. However, that copy is incomplete, lacking several leaves. *Statuta civilia reformati a Ludovico M. Sfortia Duce*, Milan, Ambrosius de Caponago for Alexander Minutionus, 1498 (2d census S640) leaf Ai wanting.

AN OLD ICELANDIC LAW BOOK

Logbok Islendinga, hvria saman hefur sett Magnus Noregs Kongur (Loflegar Minningar). Prentud ad Niju a Hoolum i Niallræd: Af Marteine Arnoddssyne, Anno 1709. A crude woodcut representing a king with the inscription: "Ólafur Har. S. Noregs Kongur . . ." on verso of the title page.

This is an early Icelandic Code of Laws some parts of which are still in force in Iceland. It was enacted after the union of Iceland with Norway by the Norwegian King Magnus Hakonarson in 1281 and is commonly known as "Jónsbók" after the name of "lawman" Jón Einarsson (d. 1306) through whom the king sent the Code to the Icelanders and who was probably its chief author. Ólafur Lárusson,² the editor of a facsimile reprint of the first 1578 edition of the Code, relates that the "Jónsbók had been in force in Iceland for about 300 years before it was first issued in print, 1578, and probably no book was more familiar to the inhabitants of the country, nor read more assiduously or used more constantly, during that period, than this law book. Rev. Absalon Pederson Beyer, Clergyman in Bergen, about the middle of the 16th century, says, that in Iceland it is the custom to make the boys learn the law-book by heart."

Ólafur Halldórsson published in 1904 the text of the *Jónsbók* as reconstructed in the light of 193 extant Icelandic and 25 Danish manuscripts.³ However, according to Ólafur Lárusson, after the Code appeared in print "the printed copies have mainly been used, and the text then printed was followed in the later editions of the book, both in 1580, in the Húpufell issue, in the Hólar editions of 1707 and 1709 as well as in that brought out at Akureyri in 1858, and thus in practice this text acquired the authority of custom. For this reason the edition may be said to be of importance even to-day, as some of the *Jónsbók* provisions are still in force. In the latest edition of Icelandic law, the collection brought out in 1932, 56 chapters from *Jónsbók* are included as being operative to this very day."⁴

¹ *Lögþók Íslendinga, Jónsbók*, 1578, Copenhagen, 1934, p. 9-10.

² *Ibid.*, p. 15.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 48.

This item is the earliest Icelandic imprint in the Law Library collections. Its ornate Gothic characters and the woodcut initials are by their artistry equal to those of the best continental European presses of the time.

LEGAL PERIODICALS AND SERIALS

The chief activity of the Legal Periodicals and Serials Section during the fiscal year 1941-42 has been the acquisition of legislative and administrative material, especially the legal gazettes and related official publications, both of the Axis powers and of the United Nations. The uncertainty of receipt of the material has rendered necessary a constant readiness to substitute for the duration of the war new sources for those which have been or may at any time be shut off. The Assistant in Charge has maintained contact with the libraries of various branches of the Government which are receiving items of this nature and, with their aid and cooperation, has been able to obtain microfilms or photostats of the most recent items available and thus fill the gaps in the Law Library collections. Dr. William J. Carlton, Librarian at the Central International Labor Office in Montreal, Canada, and Miss Ethel M. Johnson, Director of the local office in Washington, D. C., have been especially generous in furnishing the Law Library with such material through photoduplication. Permission has been granted by them to reproduce items in Washington which are en route from Europe to Canada and, in some instances, to borrow for photoduplication volumes which have already reached the central office in Montreal.

The Law Library is in a position to state that as a result of this cooperation it now has available for the use of the agencies of the Government a collection of legal gazettes and similar material which cannot be equalled elsewhere in the United States. Among them, the issues of the German Reichsgesetzblatt are probably more nearly complete than those of any other library in this country. Current files are maintained of the ordinances and decrees of the military authorities in Norway, Holland, Belgium, France, the several sections of Poland, Yugoslavia, and "Ostland" (a term used to denote a section of the Baltic states with indeterminate boundaries).

In addition to the publications of the military government of the occupied countries the Law Library has also received publications of the civil governments, insofar as they exist, and of the governments in exile.

In those instances in which it is reasonably certain that original copies will never be available, the practice has been to secure photo-

stat copies which can be bound in with the originals. Where there is some chance that the originals may later be obtained, the less expensive microfilm copies have been secured. Should it prove subsequently that original copies will never be available these microfilms can be enlarged and bound in the regular files.

Furthermore, much important material has been obtained in the form of loose-leaf services. The amount of work involved in keeping up these services has been justified by the use made of them in important research work which they have not only rendered possible but also greatly facilitated. Outstanding among them are *Butterworth's Emergency Legislation* [Great Britain], *Burke's Loose-leaf War Legislation* [Great Britain], the *Emergency Laws, Orders, and Regulations of Canada*, *Commerce Clearing House War Law Service* [U. S.], and *Prentice-Hall National Defense Service* [U. S.].

The demands made upon the Legal Periodicals and Serials Section by the war agencies has emphasized the wisdom of the program included in this year's plans for acquiring second sets of many important titles.

Special reference collections of war material—chiefly legislative and administrative—have been set up under the control of the Legal Periodicals and Serials Section. In the nine months of their existence they have served over a thousand readers from the various war agencies.

During the past year more than one hundred new titles were added to the collections administered by this section.

EXCHANGE

While on an official visit to New York the Law Librarian arranged to receive an exchange from the Library of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York of 1,840 volumes and 4,046 pamphlets. The greater part of the collection consists of records and briefs of the Supreme Court of the United States, of which the Law Library is attempting to collect a second set, and the remainder of many volumes which can be used as second copies. In all it will prove a useful addition to the law collections.

GIFTS

The largest single gift of books to the Law Library was the collection of 330 volumes donated by Mrs. Thornton J. Parker, Jr., of Chevy Chase, Maryland. The volumes were inherited from her ancestors of the Payne and Woolley families of Lexington, Kentucky, prominent lawyers of the past century.

The Law Library received from Morris Hirschman, Esq., of the Central Book Company of New York City, a collection of twenty-four etchings of Chief Justices and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States arranged in eight frames. A few months later seven single and three sets of two pictures were received from the same source.

An alphabetical list of donors follows:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Administrative Office of the United States Courts. | District of Columbia Judicial Circuit Conference, Washington, D. C. |
| American Bar Association, Chicago. | Phanor J. Eder, Esq., New York City. |
| American Consulate General, Guayaquil, Ecuador. | Hon. G. R. Farnum, Boston, Mass. |
| American Consulate, Medellín, Colombia. | Federal Works Agency, Washington, D. C. |
| American Foreign Law Association, New York City. | Edwin D. Ford, Jr., Esq., New York City. |
| American Law Institute, Philadelphia. | Mr. Jacob S. Fuchs, New York City. |
| Licenciado Julio Aznar, Mexico, D. F. | Dr. Mercedes Gatéll y Rayneri, Havana, Cuba. |
| Mr. Henry S. Baker, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. | Harvard Law School, Ames Competition, Cambridge, Mass. |
| Mr. Samuel Banks, Washington, D. C. | The late Mr. Max Harzof, New York City. |
| Dr. José León Barándiaran, Catedrático de la Universidad Mayor de San Marcos, Lima, Peru. | The Hayes Memorial, Fremont, Ohio. |
| Raoul Berger, Esq., Washington, D. C. | Hine's Legal Directory, Inc., Chicago. |
| Lt.-Col. Edward C. Betts, U. S. A., West Point, N. Y. | Morris Hirschman, Esq., New York City. |
| Mr. C. J. Bishko, Charlottesville, Va. | James Edward Hughes, Esq., Washington, D. C. |
| Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. | Idaho State Bar, Sun Valley, Idaho. |
| Lt.-Col. Mary Agnes Brown, WAAC, Washington, D. C. | Instituto de Etnografía, Historia y Bibliografía de Yucatán, Yucatán, Mexico. |
| Facultad de Derecho de la Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina. | Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia, Tacubaya, Mexico. |
| John Byrne and Company, Washington, D. C. | Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C. |
| Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C. | Dr. Paul Jacob, New York City. |
| Señor Tobias Chávez, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico, D. F. | Mr. Evan Jones, Washington, D. C. |
| Columbia Law Review, Columbia University, New York City. | Hon. Walter B. Jones, Montgomery, Ala. |
| Mr. George R. DeForest, New Orleans, La. | Kentucky State Bar Association, Frankfort, Ky. |
| Mr. Eugene Dernay, Washington, D. C. | Mr. Stanley V. Kinyon, West Publishing Company, St. Paul, Minn. |
| Francis X. Dwyer, Esq., Washington, D. C. | Arnold Knauth, Esq., New York City. |
| | Department of Labor Library, Washington, D. C. |

- Dr. Bartholomew Landheer, Netherlands Information Bureau, New York City.
 Señor J. E. Lefevre, Panama.
 Dr. Waldo G. Leland, Washington, D. C.
 Dr. Raphael Lemkin, Duke University Law School, Durham, N. C.
 Mr. Edward Leven, New York City.
 Maritime Law Association of the United States, New York City.
 Maine State Bar Association, Augusta, Maine.
 Hon. Justin Miller, Washington, D. C.
 National Resources Board Library, Washington, D. C.
 Netherlands Legation, Washington, D. C.
 Ralph R. Neuhoff, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.
 Henry W. Nichols, Esq., New York City.
 Dr. F. Regis Noel, Washington, D. C.
 Basil O'Connor, Esq., New York City.
 O. J. Oosterhoudt, Esq., Jacksonville, Fla.
 University of Oregon School of Law, Eugene, Oreg.
 Robert S. Ould, Esq., Washington, D. C.
 Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.
 Mrs. Thornton J. Parker, Jr. Chevy Chase, Md.
 The Commonwealth of the Philippines, Washington, D. C.
 E. Barrett Prettyman, Esq., Washington, D. C.
 Messrs. Reid and Priest, New York City.
 Dr. Emilio Demorizi Rodríguez, Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic.
 Dr. Miriman Theresa Rooney, Washington, D. C.
 Murray Seasongood, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Senhor Alipio Silveira, São Paulo, Brazil.
 Spanish Government [Through Dr. Rubio, Washington, D. C.]
 St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.
 William Sutherland, Esq., San José, Costa Rica.
 Temple University School of Law, Philadelphia, Pa.
 United States Information Service, Office of Government Reports, Washington, D. C.
 John T. Vance, Esq., Chevy Chase, Md.
 Virginia State Bar Association, Richmond, Va.
 Dr. Mary Cabell Warfield, Blowing Rock, N. C.
 Hon. Charles Warren, Washington, D. C.
 Bethuel M. Webster, Esq., New York City.
 Dr. Mauricio Wellisch, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
 West Publishing Company, St. Paul, Minn.
 World Citizens Association, Chicago, Ill.
 Universidad Nacional Autónoma, Mexico, D. F.
 University of Yucatán, Yucatán, Mexico.

THE HERMAN H. DIERS
UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT ART COLLECTION

During the year the Law Library purchased the Herman H. Diers collection of art materials concerning the United States Supreme Court and the Judiciary thereof, consisting of 160 items, which is probably the largest collection of such material ever assembled. The collection evidences the rare discrimination and fine appreciation of the specialist, whose efforts have achieved an inspiring combination of the historical and artistic. It includes steel engravings, numerous etchings, and many photographs from Harris and Ewing. The

pictures are mounted on individual white mounts each 14 by 11 inches with white borders and titles. It is planned to use this collection for display and exhibition purposes.

STATISTICS

There was a substantial diminution, as predicted last year (see Annual Report, 1941, p. 289), in the importation of foreign law books. The production of law books had been decreasing constantly in nearly all European countries and the proportion of them which reached the United States was growing smaller and smaller. After the declaration of war, even this small amount was delayed by the necessity of shipment through indirect routes. It was necessary, therefore, at the close of the fiscal year for the Accessions Division to disencumber \$17,000 in foreign orders which had remained unfilled. A portion of this sum was immediately reencumbered for expenditure in Latin America for the purchase of material of European origin, and the remainder was made available to pay for microfilms and photostats of legal gazettes. There was a decrease of 7,979 volumes through purchase. This amount was balanced by an increase of nearly 3,000 volumes in material obtained by copyright and over 5,000 volumes by exchange. The result was an increase of 725 volumes over the total accessions of 1940-41.

<i>Accessions</i>	<i>1941-1942</i>		<i>1940-1941</i>	
	<i>Main Law Li- brary</i>	<i>Supreme Court Law Li- brary</i>	<i>Main Law Li- brary</i>	<i>Supreme Court Law Li- brary</i>
By copyright.....	9, 433	-----	6, 446	-----
By gift, exchange, etc.....	6, 834	-----	1, 795	-----
By purchase.....	11, 140	2, 184	19, 119	1, 532
Through the Division of Documents.....	1, 963	-----	1, 927	-----
Total.....	29, 370	2, 184	29, 297	1, 532
Total accessions.....	31, 554		30, 829	
Total contents of Law Library.....	525, 796		494, 242	

Processing and Preservation Activities

PROCESSING

Much of the processing of law books is done by the various divisions of the Processing Department. Law books are ordered and accessioned by the Law Order Section of the Accessions Division. The temporary, descriptive, and subject cataloging are done by other divisions of the Department. Finally many of the books are book-plated and labeled and sent along to the Law Library. The class "Law," however, differs from other classes in that no generally accepted scheme of notation has been worked out for the classification either at the Library of Congress or at any other library. Therefore, the books which reach the Law Library cannot be entered immediately in the shelflist and then sent on to the shelves. They must first be shelf-classified and a simple notation written on the back of the title page. Then, after shelflisting they must be labeled and lettered for the shelves. All books transferred from the Government Publications Reading Room must be plated and labeled in the Law Library. Furthermore, all "specials" returned by the bindery must be plated and labeled. This work requires time and an adequate staff. The Law Library does not have a staff sufficient for this purpose. Consequently arrears accumulated and gave rise to a serious problem in service. The heterogeneous character of the masses delivered to the Library and the lack of space necessary for breaking down and shelving these masses in their relative places among the arrears rendered difficult the service of the items.

At the very end of the fiscal year, however, a beginning was made in the development of an area in which trucks could be unloaded, the material counted, and the volumes separated and set-up in the same relative order as that in which they will be arranged when finally marked for shelving. Such handling will make it possible to find on short notice any item which has been received in the Law Library but which has not yet been marked and sent to the shelves. When this feat has been accomplished, the "time lag" between the receipt of a book and its final incorporation into the proper collections will cease to be a handicap to the service. Adequate space for this operation has been made available by the shifting of material formerly shelved at the northern end of deck 43 to the north curtain.

BINDING

A quota of 7,200 volumes was allotted to the Law Library for the fiscal year 1941-42. The total was increased in April to include an additional 800 volumes. Under this quota the Law Library sent to the bindery 8,114 volumes. The following table indicates the distribution of this amount in the various classes.

<i>New Binding</i>	<i>Quarter Binding</i>	<i>Rebinding</i>	<i>Total</i>
2, 312	1, 580	4, 222	8, 114

Of the total number sent 656 volumes were periodicals. The binding arrears at present include approximately 50,000 volumes of regular material and approximately 5,000 volumes of periodicals and serials.

PRESERVATION

On the morning after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the specialists in charge of the several collections were called together and requested to make an immediate survey of the material which they had listed and prepared for removal in March 1941 (see Annual Report, 1941, p. 156-7). Such a step was necessary because many of the books had been in use and many others had been through the bindery since that time (see Annual Report, 1941, p. 250). They reported within a few days that all material had been made ready for immediate packing for evacuation. When the order was given, the head of each section, with the help of an assistant, removed the volumes from the shelves, substituted the dummies, checked the packing records and packed the material. The British and Foreign Law Sections were the first to finish. Then, while the American and Periodical Sections were continuing the packing of their material, the members of the British and Foreign Law Sections joined those of the Reference Section in the boxing of the Law Library's set of the Records and Briefs of cases brought before the Supreme Court of the United States. This set was selected for special protection at the request of the Justices of the Supreme Court. After this work was completed, members of the Foreign staff assisted in the recording and packing of the Americana. The following table indicates the number of boxes sent out by each section.

<i>Class of Material</i>	<i>Box Numbers</i>	<i>Number of Boxes</i>
British.....	1-12	12
Miscellaneous.....	13	1
Americana.....	14-18	5
Foreign.....	20-66	47
Records and Briefs.....	R1-R155	155
Periodicals.....	P1-P8	8
Records and Briefs from Capitol.....	LLC1-LLC8	8
Total.....		236

The head of each section subsequently prepared a list by box of the material sent out by his section. One copy was retained by the section head for his own use. The other copies were made up into sets—one for the Law Library files, one for the law reference and charging desk files, and one for the Keeper of the Collections.

Special Activities

THE CENTER OF LATIN AMERICAN LEGAL STUDIES

During the past year, work has been continued on the guides to the laws and legal literature of the Latin American republics. In addition to the nine countries originally studied, there have been added Peru and Colombia; and the laws and legal literature of Argentina, Brazil and Chile since 1917 have also been included in the survey. The work in the Law Library has been supplemented by visits to the libraries of Harvard, Yale, and Columbia Universities, the private library of Edward Schuster, Esq., of the New York Bar, the library of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the New York County Lawyers Association library.

The Center of Latin American Legal Studies was established under the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942 (55 Stat. 265). The functions of the Center are primarily: to make available every substantial publication relating to the law of Latin America; to provide for original research both legal and bibliographical in the material thus available; and to publish guides, lists, and monographs on subjects of interest to the American republics and to American legal scholarship. The appropriations thus far have provided only for the preparation of the guides to the law and legal literature of nine of the republics. However, the work of the Center has not been

limited to this task, but considerable reference work has been done not only for Latin American inquirers, but also for Congress and the departments and agencies of the United States Government in the law of the American republics to the south of us. The Center has also cooperated in the activities of the Inter-American Bar Association, and, in general, is believed to have stimulated interest throughout the legal profession in the comparative legislation and jurisprudence of the American republics.

The legal literature published in Latin America during 1941 has been reviewed for the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* to be issued during the present year, and notes regarding the new accessions have been added to the guides.

The pamphlet entitled *Legal Codes of the Latin American Republics* has been completed, by adding a list of Library of Congress publications relating to Latin America, and is now in press.

During the past year, sets of index cards of the collection of the Law Library in Latin American law have been sent to five university law libraries in South America, including those of the University of Brazil at Rio de Janeiro; the University of São Paulo, Brazil; the University of Santiago, Chile; and the Universities of Buenos Aires and Córdoba, Argentina.

Translations have been made of the nationality and immigration laws of Brazil and of other laws and treaties for the Departments of State and Justice.

The Law Library has been honored by visits from a number of lawyers, law professors and librarians, who have come to the United States from Latin American countries on invitation from the Department of State or private foundations. These visitors have inspected the law collections and the facilities of the Law Library and have discussed questions in Latin American legal bibliography with the Law Librarian and the members of the Center.

Papers were prepared on *The Development of Private International Law in the American Republics* for submission to the second conference of the Inter-American Bar Association, and on *The Mexican Land and Colonization Legislation* for the second Pan American Agricultural Conference in Mexico.

A list of Latin American legal periodicals has been compiled, which includes an alphabetical index by countries and an index by principal subjects, and assistance has been furnished to the Hispanic Foundation in connection with the publication of a revised edition of the guide, *Latin American Periodicals*, issued in 1941.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATIONS

In the past the acquisition of international law material has met with considerable difficulties because of the lack of want-lists by means of which it would be possible to ascertain at a moment's notice what material or items the Library needs. In order to meet this difficulty a card index is in the course of preparation for the purpose of facilitating the checking of book sellers' catalogs and the preparation of want-lists which at the present time cannot be accomplished without the loss and waste of much valuable time.

WANT-LISTS

All want-lists are being revised and brought up-to-date for the purpose of providing the Law Library with a program for the rapid acquisition of necessary material once the war has ended. Among those being revised or compiled are: a list of British items (in the meantime in active use for the checking of British offers which fortunately still come in with reasonable frequency); a combined Library of Congress Catalog—Union List—Desiderata—Bibliography—Check-list file of Jurisprudence, Philosophy of Law and related fields. Work on these lists, however, is much hampered by lack of adequate clerical assistance.

Of the several sets of Latin American want-lists compiled during the fiscal year, one is for both the federal and the state material of Mexico, one for the republics of "Middle America," and one for the republics of South America. The Law Librarian took copies of the first two on his visits to Mexico and "Middle America" during November and December of 1941, and January of 1942. The results of their distribution by the Law Librarian have already been felt in a stepping-up of the rate at which the gaps are being filled. It is still too early, however, to note the full effect of the circulation of the South American want-lists which the Law Librarian carried with him on his six months' visit to South America.

LATIN AMERICAN TRIPS OF THE LAW LIBRARIAN

The development of strong working collections of Latin American law is not due to any recent policy of the Law Library. For many years, even preceding the establishment of the consultantship in Hispanic literature and the creation of the Hispanic Foundation in the Library, an attempt was made in the Law Library with very limited funds to assemble working collections of the law of all the countries of Latin America. Moreover, the legal literature of the mother countries,

Spain and Portugal, was collected as far as appropriations permitted. Since larger appropriations have been made available for the past twelve years, constantly increasing funds have been devoted to completing the collections in every branch of the law of our southern neighbors. It is now generally understood that for many Latin American countries the Law Library of the Library of Congress has more legal material than is collected in any library in those countries.

However, among the earlier historical legal material, official gazettes, and early treatises, there are many lacunae, which constant efforts through book sellers and the good offices of the embassies and legations in Washington had failed to fill.

In view of the necessity of completing the collections as far as possible, as law book editions in Latin America are small and delay in acquisition is generally fatal, not to mention the unusual wear and tear on books in the tropical and subtropical countries, it seemed imperative that a representative be sent to the Latin American republics for the purpose of collecting all possible *desiderata*. It was all the more important in view of the lack of European book markets, since the leading second-hand book sellers in Latin America also handle European legal material. No less in importance, in keeping up-to-date on legal bibliography, was the need for close relations with the law schools, bar associations, and the legal profession in general, the members of which have always taken as prominent a part in the governments of Latin America as their brethren in North America.

In cooperation with the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, which assigned the funds for the travel expense, the Librarian of Congress authorized the Law Librarian "to visit the Latin American republics of the Caribbean and South America . . . in the interest of the collections of the Library and for the promotion of the general cultural relations of the United States and the republics of Latin America."

The trip was divided into two parts in order to meet the different university school years occasioned by the opposite seasons. Proceeding first to Mexico early in November 1941, where he called at the capitals of the States of Yucatán, Jalisco, Michoacán, Oaxaca, and the Federal District, the Law Librarian subsequently extended his visits to the capitals of the Republics of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, and Cuba, a trip which was accomplished in slightly more than two months. In furtherance of the good will program of the United States Government, he gave illustrated lectures on the Library of Congress at the national universities of all these republics except that of Panama which was in recess, and

he also made personal calls on the rectors and law school deans of the state universities and free law schools of Mexico. At all of the universities visited he gathered data concerning the organization of the law schools, their faculties, physical equipment, and courses of instruction which could be used as a basis of ascertaining whether or not our Government or private agencies might be of service to them. He also spent considerable time among the second-hand book shops from several of which he acquired much scarce law material, and with which he left copies of want-lists for further search.

Opportunity was had to establish relations with legal writers, law professors, librarians, archivists, editors of official gazettes, and private book collectors. As a result of these contacts and the searches in the book stores of Mexico, the Central American countries, and Cuba, he acquired for the Law Library and for the official document collection of the Library, through purchase and gift, approximately 5,000 items, including books, pamphlets, and manuscripts.

In April 1942, the Law Librarian was authorized to proceed with the second part of the scheduled tour of the Latin American republics. Equipped with a projector and 200 slides including views of the Library of Congress and of a number of its rare and notable volumes and manuscripts, he first visited the capitals of the Haitian and Dominican Republics, and thereafter those of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Argentina. He gave talks on the Library of Congress at universities, normal schools, institutes, libraries, bar associations and other cultural groups, not only at the capitals, but also in many other university centers. Interviews were had with the chief executives or leading cabinet members of each of the countries, all of whom expressed keen interest in the purposes of his trip and afforded material assistance in furtherance thereof.

Public archivists and librarians were unfailingly cooperative and in several instances, particularly at the National Libraries of Colombia and Ecuador and at the Municipal Library of São Paulo, Brazil, large collections of duplicate law books were offered by their directors to the Library of Congress for exchange purposes. Moreover, many authors made gifts of their works, and private collectors furnished information as to the location of interesting items. All of the principal book stores of South America were visited, and many desirable items were found in market places and among *bouquinistes* hitherto unknown to the libraries of North America. From these and other sources, it is estimated that approximately 5,500 items were obtained

during the South American trip, and arrangements were made for offers of additional material from time to time.

It was no easy task, traveling approximately 24,000 miles by airplane, train, bus, and *autocarril*, crossing the Andes by train and plane—once in a seven-passenger, one motor affair—changing climates over night, and visiting unheated libraries and book stores, lecturing in large unheated university auditoriums, in the winter time. Nevertheless, the people of Latin America, official and unofficial, were so hospitable and courteous, so friendly and indulgent, that the task was made infinitely lighter, and it is a matter of regret that it is impossible to record here the names of hundreds of them. Especial appreciation is acknowledged to the rectors, law school deans, and the national, congressional and municipal librarians and archivists of all of the capitals and educational centers of Latin America. The Law Librarian is also greatly indebted to the American embassies, legations, and consulates, and to the representatives of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs for much valuable assistance.

Problems and Needs

Now that the Law Library has, for the first time in many years, adequate space in which to house and service its collections and to carry on its other activities, it is perhaps nearer than ever before to a solution of certain of the problems which have troubled it in the past. One of these is the relation of the Law Library to other departments of the Library. The most important single step in the solution of the problem was the delegation by the Librarian of Congress to the Law Librarian of the authority to approve purchases from the appropriation for the increase of the law collections without referring each individual purchase to the Librarian for approval. Such authority is "subject to the submission of a purchase program at the beginning of the fiscal year which must be approved by the Librarian and a monthly progress report thereon. This new practice has resulted in an acceleration in acquisitions and an elimination of the loss of items through delay in placing orders" (Annual Report, 1941, p. 253).

Other factors have contributed to increase the efficiency of the acquisitions procedure. One is the direct contact maintained between the Law Librarian and the Chief of the Accessions Division in the matter of gifts and exchange. Whenever the Law Library is interested in the solicitation of a gift or the acceptance of a proffered gift, the matter is referred to the Chief of the Accessions Division and

arrangements made to handle the initiation of the procedure in the manner best suited to each individual case. Another factor is the manner of handling photoduplication. Orders for photostats of a few pages for official use are sent through in the regular way on an official order blank. Orders for longer pieces of work, such as the photostating or microfilming of whole books, are placed through the Accessions Division as regular book orders after an estimate of the cost has been secured from the Photoduplication Service.

Other problems have arisen in the past in the field of the service of the collections. One of these has been solved by the agreement with the Director of the Processing Department and the Chief of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, noted above, under which the collection of uncataloged medieval law books was transferred to the Law Library, to be serviced there while awaiting cataloging. Another has been solved by the transfer by other service units to the law reference desk of all requests for books or information which concern the law collections and the charging at the law charging desk of all books withdrawn for any purpose from the law collections. In this way the staff which is specially trained and responsible for the service of the collection is placed in charge of all those factors which enter into its efficient service.

Among the recommendations of the Librarian's Committee listed in the Annual Report for 1941 there was noted "translation of the classification schedule for law into symbols and assignment of law classification to the Processing Department." The recommendation was reported to have been "approved in principle." This statement of the problem was most gratifying to the law librarians of other institutions as the schedule for law is used, with minor modifications, in the majority of the law libraries of the country, both large and small. Whether or not these institutions use Library of Congress cards, they will be greatly assisted by the application of symbols to the schedule. They have long feared an attempt to develop a new classification, because the expense of reclassification alone would preclude their use of the new scheme.

The present schedule has been developed from the point of view of service rather than that of logic, and it has been expanded gradually to absorb new forms of legal literature as they appeared. In the past, new forms appeared infrequently, and they were easily absorbed. Today, however, the field of administrative law has developed so rapidly that law librarians have not had sufficient time to work out the details for proper handling. Therefore, the problems to be solved are: the absorption of the literature of administrative law into the

law classification, and the refinement of the subdivisions of all classes in the schedule as a basis for the development of a system of notation.

The committee appointed by the Law Librarian has continued the preparation of notes on each class of material as a basis for the refinement of the schedule. The data thus compiled is in the form of scope notes which enumerate the inclusions and exclusions within each class and outline the shelf arrangement now in effect.

The problems which involve the Law Library alone, such as the reorganization of the staff and the establishment of a system of reports and statistics, are being solved as rapidly as changes in personnel and the pressure of service permit. The Law Library is each day approaching a higher plane of efficiency. In the achievement of this goal much credit is due the members of the staff who labor loyally under great odds to make the National Law Library the country's greatest service library.

CHAPTER IV

ACQUISITIONS*

In reporting upon the acquisitions of a great research library one is faced with certain difficult alternatives. Shall one, for example, report the receipt of items which are of greatest interest to bookmen and collectors, such as first editions of rare Americana, or shall one emphasize the general situation as to holdings of current scientific journals? Indeed, shall the Annual Report serve as an accessions list and a donor's honor roll, or shall it reveal the policies and objectives, and the problems encountered in their fulfilment? It is our belief that the purpose of the Annual Report, only partially realized this year, should be to report upon acquisition objectives, with the reasons therefor, the problems faced and the procedures adopted to deal with them, and actual progress made toward realization of the objectives. It is deemed entirely appropriate to report individual items as outstanding acquisitions or as illustrations of a type of material secured. No attempt will be made to write up all important gifts, though a list of donors appears in the Appendices.

The objectives of the Library of Congress in the acquisition of bibliothecal materials have been stated fully in the Annual Report for 1940. Briefly summarized, the objectives are to secure: (1) all bibliothecal materials necessary to the Congress and the officers of the United States Government in the performance of their duties; (2) all books and other materials (except archival and purely local manuscript material) which express and record the life and achievements of the people of the United States; and (3) the material parts of the records of other societies, past and present, and full and representative collections of the written records of those societies and peoples whose experience is of most immediate concern to the people of the United States.

The impact of war has greatly altered the character of materials necessary to the Congress and the Government in the performance of their duties. As indicated in the statement of bibliographical and reference services in Chapter II, many subjects are forward in governmental plans and operations in wartime which were previously of little concern. For the use of the officers of government and other researchers whose work serves almost the same purposes, material

*This chapter does not include Law Library acquisitions. These are given in the preceding chapter.

parts of the records of other societies have been in great demand. Full records of the life and experience of certain societies have been found necessary, since the strength and weakness, the form and spirit of these societies have become of very great immediate concern to the people of this country. Reference is made particularly to our chief enemies, Germany and Japan, and two of our great allies, Russia and China. Indeed, it may well be said that no present society and no area of the world is today likely to escape the intense concern of users of the Library of Congress. The resultant demand for almost the entire current output of the world's printing presses, and for important retrospective material on many areas and subjects, has been a demand which present funds and acquisition facilities fail in considerable measure to satisfy.

This year, therefore, effort has been concentrated on the addition of materials useful to the conduct of the war: topographies, gazetteers, dictionaries, and wordbooks and grammars, statistical annuals, the literatures of natural resources and industrial capacities, official documents, maps, surveys, charts, military and naval studies, the periodical press of far-off places, the lives of other peoples and other races, manners and customs, the applied sciences, highways and sea lanes and air routes, the ideologies of our allies and our enemies; and all of those materials which contribute to an understanding of ourselves, our heritage, and our democratic purpose.

Ancillary to this emphasis upon the "arts" of war has been an assumption of responsibility for the preservation through photography of unique records of civilization, which now are threatened by total ruthlessness.

The difficulties encountered in the execution of this trust have been extreme and, in some instances, all but insurmountable. Many of the ordinary channels of communication have been destroyed; transportation has generally been slow, hazardous, and uncertain; regular methods of payment have in many cases been denied; reports have been lost; agents have disappeared. But at the same time demands have been so compelling and so immediately important that new procedures have had to be discovered, new ways of shipment arranged, new practices of compensation accepted. The result is that the item cost of material delivered has increased.

The collections have been surveyed, evaluated, and tested with an intensity more critical and more rigorous than ever before. The establishment of new agencies, faced with highly technical problems, has resulted in an accelerated development and expansion of our resources. The Fellows, Consultants, and subject specialists on the

staff have devoted their attention to the preparation of want-lists, which have included, for example, such fields as military science, naval operations and history, chemistry and its industrial uses, and such geographical areas as Africa, Australia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and India. In some cases there has been resort to advertising, and this has resulted in an encouraging addition of many strategic materials.

An ordering device first widely used during the fiscal year is the so-called "blanket" order. The practice followed is to place such orders in certain foreign countries where leading agents or book dealers are asked to collect current materials in specific categories or subjects for which the Library has a continuing demand. A limitation of expenditure is placed on each order. The book sellers ship the titles thus selected, subject to our final approval, and upon their arrival in Washington they are reviewed for acceptability. Experience has already demonstrated the validity of the method.

The publications which have been most difficult to secure have been, of course, those issued in enemy and enemy-dominated countries. The Library has persistently utilized every facility available to it likely to provide for their receipt. Conspicuously these are two: neutral dealers and governmental channels. Despite their aid (and it has been both generous and effective) our lacunae of foreign materials are becoming increasingly serious, as witness the truncated sets of serial publications. Issued in limited editions, much of this material will be excessively rare and expensive when peace makes possible the resumption of regular international trade.

Because of the war it has been necessary to discontinue sending sets of Federal publications on international exchange to various foreign countries. The receipts from this source have also fallen off sharply—only 11,424 items as opposed to 17,783 for the previous year. Material has come to us from England, Holland, Finland, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, India, Australia, and the Netherlands East Indies as late as March and April of 1942. We have had shipments from China, France, Italy, and Switzerland as late as November 1941. From South Africa and Japan, nothing has come since October 1941. The result of this situation has been that documents formerly received automatically and without cost now have to be acquired by purchase and by a considerable expenditure of effort and ingenuity.

The resumption of international exchange at the conclusion of the war may be facilitated by the negotiation of new and more precise arrangements patterned on the bilateral executive agreements re-

cently effected with certain Latin American countries. These bilateral agreements for the exchange of official publications represent an important method of controlling the acquisition of materials by establishing centralized responsibility and by indicating the types and titles of publications desired. During the fiscal year 1942, such agreements were concluded through the Department of State with El Salvador, Panama, Bolivia, and also Liberia. Similar bilateral agreements are now in force with Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Peru. Negotiations looking to the conclusion of like agreements are currently in progress with certain other countries.

Altogether, during the year the collections were augmented by more than a quarter of a million volumes and pamphlets, 20,000 musical items, 12,000 maps and views, and 3,600 prints, representing in their sum an increase over the receipts of the previous year. Complete statistical tables on the development of the Library will be found in the Appendices. A new statistic, maintained for the first time this year, was that for microfilm, of which 6,917 rolls were received. Finally, mention may be made of the addition of 3,540 musical (including American folk song) and documentary (or speech) sound recordings.

Microfilm

Microfilm is widely recognized as an inexpensive method of securing facsimile reproductions of unique or rare materials, but war has taught the lesson that it provides, in addition, a means of preventing the loss or destruction of otherwise irreplaceable records. It was only natural, therefore, that during the past year particular emphasis should be placed on the acquisition of material in that form.

As an example, particular mention may be made of the legislative journals microfilm project, an undertaking of the Library of Congress in collaboration with the University of North Carolina. The University contributed the services of the editor, Dr. W. S. Jenkins, in return for a positive copy of the films. The plan has been to assemble a complete official record of the proceedings of all legislative bodies of the American colonies, territories, and states.

After a nation-wide search for materials in libraries, archival depositories, and private collections the procedure followed has been to copy the printed edition of journals missing from the Library's collections wherever found. Proceedings in the original manuscript, if extant, have been used to fill gaps, and, where necessary, resort has been made to reports published contemporaneously in newspapers.

The aim of the work has been twofold: First, to assemble in sequence a complete file of the journals of each legislature from the earliest known session down to a time when the material is available elsewhere in printed form, and after that to copy such journals as are needed to supply deficiencies in the collections of the Library of Congress; the second purpose has been to secure a full and perfect record of the proceedings of each legislative session. This has been accomplished by a careful examination and collation of all material filmed, in some cases a task which required the handling of several copies of the same journal found in widely separated libraries. Moreover, it has involved a pooling of document resources and the cooperation of librarians, archivists, and collectors throughout the East.

The major part of the work was accomplished during four months of travel, with a photographer and a portable camera, covering twelve thousand miles in twenty-five states east of the Mississippi; and Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri west. While on the trip arrangements were made for sending a part of the material to be filmed to the laboratory of the Library's own Photoduplication Service. Approximately 25,000 feet of film were exposed.

In order to organize the sessions of each state in sequence it has been necessary to cut and splice film originally reproduced on different rolls. Also it has involved a careful scrutiny of the film for verification of details as to the dates of sessions and the pagination of journals. Another purpose of this minute examination has been to discover and record defects and deficiencies present in the film.

The editor prepared an abstract for each roll. These will aid the student in the location of the materials. They will serve also as a method of giving credit for holdings, as well as to point out unique items. The abstracts will probably be printed as a guide for research use and for the bibliographical information relating to the publications of legislative bodies which they contain.

The approaching bicentenary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson is a matter of profound interest to the Library of Congress, because he was one of the greatest of Americans, and, incidentally, the Library's founder. In connection with the nation-wide observance of the anniversary, the Congress has provided for the preparation and publication of a memorial edition of his writings.

The bulk of Mr. Jefferson's so-called public papers were purchased by the Government from his estate in 1848 and were transferred to the Library from the Department of State by an Executive Order of March 9, 1903. Additions have been made in the years which have followed.

Meanwhile, the private papers, including many which are actually inseparable from the public papers, became the property of other institutions. Two important groups were acquired by the Massachusetts Historical Society in Boston. First, Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., a great-grandson of Mr. Jefferson, presented to the Society, in 1898, about seven thousand pieces which he had purchased from other heirs; and in 1911 Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., further enriched the Society's holdings by the gift of the architectural drawings of Monticello.

As a part of its tribute to Mr. Jefferson's bicentennial, the Library has acquired, through the generous permission of the Council of the Society and through the good offices of the Director, Mr. Allyn B. Forbes, microfilm or photostat reproductions of the entire corpus of Jefferson material in the Society's collection. In this enterprise the Library has received the hearty and unstinted cooperation of the Alderman Library of the University of Virginia, where under the direction of its Librarian, Mr. Harry Clemons, and his staff, remarkable and successful action has been taken in accumulating information as to all surviving documents and memorabilia relating to Thomas Jefferson.

Nothing better illustrates the Library's interests on the one hand and the versatility of microfilm on the other than a project for the reproduction of rare books sent to this country for safekeeping by the National Library of Peiping. Permission has been secured to microfilm these works, which comprise some 2,870 items in about 20,500 volumes. Three copies will be sent to China for the use of Chinese scholars who have not seen these precious records for more than seven years. As soon as each book is microfilmed, duplicates will be available to those libraries in this country which wish to purchase them. At the end of the fiscal year, 194 books on 123 rolls had been reproduced. The time and labor consumed not only in photography but also in checking the films has been, of course, considerable, but far outweighing these considerations is the fact that these are the finest literary treasures in the possession of the Chinese Nation. Among them are 150 printed works of the Sung period (960-1279 A. D.), 100 works of the Yüan period (1279-1368 A. D.) and about 2,000 works of the Ming (1368-1644 A. D.) and the succeeding Ch'ing period. Many works of this last period, having been banned in the eighteenth century are, in consequence, now very rare, so that in some instances the copies now reproduced are unique. Few gestures could prove more conclusively China's new world outlook and her oneness with the broad purposes of the United Nations than this willingness to

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share with all freemen these monuments of her long and notable history.

In another part of the world the American Council of Learned Societies, with funds supplied by the Rockefeller Foundation, has under way a project for filming on a large scale (to the extent of \$135,000) the most valued British manuscripts and other early records. The Library of Congress has been designated to receive the original negative film. Material filmed to date includes material from the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, the Library of Cambridge University, and the Public Record Office. At the year's end the Library had received eighty-eight rolls, but the project can hardly be said to have more than begun.

The acquisitions of reproductions of manuscripts in foreign archives, under the Wilbur Fund, have been small in quantity. At the beginning of September 1941, Mr. E. A. Thomson, the photostat operator retained by the Library for this work at the Public Record Office, was called to service in the Royal Air Force. It became necessary, in consequence, to suspend the work. For very similar reasons only four items were received from abroad for the Modern Language Association deposit. The good offices of Professor France V. Scholes have resulted in the acquisition, as gifts from the Division of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, of reproductions of manuscripts in Spanish archives. Altogether several thousand microfilms, enlargement prints, photostats, and transcripts have been received. Included in this collection, which is not a part of the work of Project "A" and the Wilbur Fund, but which admirably supplements these, are copies of selected items in the Ayala Dictionary in the Archivo Histórico, Madrid.

From Professor Waldemar Westergaard the Library received a collection of photofilms of more than 2,851 pages of manuscripts in the Public Record Office, London, and the Rigsarkiv, Copenhagen, relating to northern European international relations in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and early eighteenth centuries. The manuscripts from the Public Record Office are selections from the State Papers, Foreign—Denmark, Russia, and Sweden series. From the Rigsarkiv are selections from several series, including a reproduction of Hans Carl's *Grondlandia*, a book on Greenland printed in 1688.

The newspaper microfilms in the Library at the beginning of the fiscal year numbered 450 rolls; at the close there were 3,845. Not only because of obvious space economies, but also because microfilm is far more durable than newsprint and reduces the inevitable costs of rebinding and repairing, the process commends itself. Thus, film

of the *New York Tribune* from 1841–1941 (entitled the *New York Herald-Tribune* after 1924) has been acquired in 1,021 rolls of 100 feet each. The whole requires a single vertical section of six shelves, whereas the original file numbers 682 volumes folio, and occupies 1,789 cubic feet of shelf space. In addition the Library has been directly responsible for a project to reproduce *The Evening Star*, Washington, D. C., and the work has been carried forward so successfully that it will soon be complete from the paper's establishment in 1852 to date. The filming of *The National Tribune: The Stars and Stripes*, Washington, D. C., October 1877 to December 1940, has been completed. By an arrangement with several North Carolina libraries the microfilming of *The News and Observer*, Raleigh, North Carolina, has progressed from its first issue, September 12, 1880, into the paper's second decade.

By government transfer the Library has received on microfilm some sixty rolls of current foreign publications, for the most part newspapers, but among them some recent periodicals, issued within six weeks of their receipt in Washington. In quantity and "spot" informational importance this material surpasses any previous foreign newspaper coverage by the Library. The periodicals, as is to be expected, reflect the special interests of the war offices, and leave large classes of our foreign periodical series lamentably deficient.

Americana

BOOKS

The holdings of the Library of Congress in the field of American history, and in the more general field of Americana—the printed records of American civilization conceived in the broadest sense—are vast in bulk and extremely comprehensive. There are no spheres within the field in which such a deficiency in the Library's collections exists as to make itself felt in any well-defined manner. For every possible subdivision of the field the Library of Congress has an extensive collection which will serve the general purposes of any investigator.

But this general adequacy falls considerably short of the goal at which the Library's policy aims. One of the great objectives of the Library of Congress, as laid down by the Librarian in his Annual Report for 1940, is thus expressed:

The Library of Congress should possess all books and other materials (whether in original or copy) which express and record the life and achievements of the people of the United States.

The only two classes exempted from this general principle are Federal archives and materials of exclusively local significance. In materials other than archival materials which can be conceived as possessing national significance, the Library of Congress aims at nothing short of completeness. This would be an overwhelming task were it not for two circumstances: the automatic processes of growth by copyright deposit, by which the Library has been favored for over half a century, carry a great part of the burden; and the acquisition policy of the Library, ever since the accession of a noteworthy body of Americana in the library of Thomas Jefferson, has steadily moved in the same direction.

Two principal types of deficiency may perhaps be noted at the present time. A considerable number of rare books, especially imprints of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, were not acquired at a time when it was relatively easy and inexpensive to obtain them; and now, when they come upon the market at all, it is at such considerable prices that the Library, in view of its extensive responsibilities in a multitude of spheres and the absence of a special appropriation, is unable to compete with wealthy specializing collectors. The second type of deficiency is in those more fugitive materials which a new conception of history has brought into new importance as a part of the record of our civilization. A multitude of items, a majority of them pamphlets, which seem relatively trivial in themselves can combine to provide an illustration of the life, thought, and aspirations of our ancestors which will in the bulk be of revealing significance. In no sense is it news that the Library of Congress has this year acquired a copy of the Reverend Benjamin Morgan's sermon, printed at Columbia, South Carolina, in 1849, denouncing social dancing as inconsistent with a Christian profession and baptismal vows, or of the proceedings of a State Convention of Colored Men which met at Columbus, Ohio, for three days in January 1856. But it is of real significance that the Library of Congress, by an unremitting attention to what comes on the market through a host of Americana dealers, is steadily acquiring dozens of such items, the whole of which will show "the very age and body of the time his form and pressure."

But in both these types of deficiency it is *individual* imprints which are lacking, and they can be dealt with only as individual problems, which is necessarily a slow and sometimes irritating process. There is no possibility of buying in large lots. This year about 180 titles have so far been reported as received, while a considerable number of orders already initiated are still not heard from.

Substantial progress has been made in acquiring rare Americana in the past year. The following eight titles are among the most noteworthy:

- Mather, Increase. *The Life and Death of Richard Mather, Teacher of the Church in Dorchester in New-England.* Cambridge, 1670.
- A Discourse written by Sir George Downing, the King of Great-Britain's Envoy Extraordinary to the States of the United Provinces. Whereunto is added, A Relation of some former and latter proceedings of the Hollanders, by a meaner hand. London, 1672.
- Coddington, William. *A Demoustration of True Love unto you, the Rulers of the Colony of Massachusetts in New-England.* London, 1674.
- Winthrop, John. *A Letter to the Publisher of the Boston Gazette, containing an Answer to Mr. Prince's Letter [upon earthquakes].* Boston, 1756.
- Church, Benjamin. *The Choice: A Poem, after the Manner of Mr. Promfret [sic]. By a young Gentleman.* Boston, 1757.
- Tudor, William. *An Oration, delivered March 5th, 1779, at the Request of the Inhabitants of the Town of Boston; to commemorate the bloody Tragedy of the fifth of March, 1770.* Boston, 1779.
- Church, Edward, Junior. *The dangerous Vice. A Fragment. Addressed to All whom it may Concern. By a Gentleman formerly of Boston.* [Boston], 1789.

The Library has also taken the opportunity to acquire three additional books from the library of Thomas Jefferson, a subject in which its interest is constant. These were volumes which Mr. Jefferson in his last years presented to his secretary, Nicholas P. Trist, and which were therefore not included in the auction sale of 1829. They include a copy of the first edition of his own parliamentary manual (Washington, 1801), a presentation copy of Alexander von Humboldt's *De Distributione geographica plantarum* (Paris, 1817), inscribed by its famous author, and an English translation of the tragedies of Sophocles, published at Oxford while the War of 1812 was in progress. The source of each volume is guaranteed by an inscription in Trist's handwriting.

Broadsides constitute a field of great interest, but one in which it is exceptionally difficult to approximate completeness in any particular direction. During the anniversary year the United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission made an exhaustive survey of the known broadside material relating to the Constitutional Convention of 1787, the ratification of the Constitution, and the organization of the new government. From this it appeared that out of a total of seventy-five relevant broadsides and leaflets printed in 1786-90, the Library had thirty-seven. During the past year we have been able to add two more broadsides to this group, bringing the total of our holdings to more than half: An "Order of Procession, in honor of

the Constitution of the United States," issued in New York City for the celebration of July 23, 1788, and an act of the State of Rhode Island passed at the session of June 1790, prescribing the mode of electing Senators to the new Federal Congress.

Early American prose fiction constitutes a field which has become much easier to control since the publication of L. H. Wright's admirable bibliography in 1939. The Library has increased its holdings in this department by a number of volumes, much the most impressive of which are two first editions of Herman Melville, *Omoo* (New York, 1847) and *White Jacket* (New York, 1850). Other acquisitions of some interest are the second series of Mrs. Catherine Read Williams' *Tales, National and Revolutionary* (Providence, 1835) and Newton M. Curtis' *The Scout of the Silver Pond* (New York, 1849).

Three items of unusual historical interest are the following: Charles Gayarré's *Essai historique sur la Louisiane* (New Orleans, 1830-31), the first published work of one of the classic American historians; George W. Featherstonhaugh's *Narrative of the Operations of the British North American Boundary Commission, 1872-76* (Woolwich, 1876), an uncommon work in the sphere of Anglo-American diplomatic relations; and a possibly unique volume which binds up no fewer than forty addresses of James J. Hill, the railroad magnate, printed between 1902 and 1916, only nine of which had hitherto been cataloged by the Library of Congress.

A single order from a New York dealer brought into the Library an interesting group of related items: no fewer than twenty-one German titles, two of which were works printed in America in 1880 and 1891, but the remainder of which were works printed in Germany and descriptive of the United States between 1893 and 1928. Of these Gottfried Quandt's *Praktische Winke für den Export nach U. S. A.*, published in the latter year, will perhaps offer the most revealing subject matter.

Through bequest the Library has received the fine Walt Whitman collection made by Carolyn Wells Houghton, who died in April. Numbering about four hundred titles, it includes every book written by the poet. Mrs. Houghton attempted to secure, and with remarkable success, every edition of every book by Whitman, and every variant of every edition. Supplementary material includes many inscribed and association copies. It is, therefore, not surprising that the collection is regarded by many as one of the finest Whitman collections ever assembled, for it contains every item recorded in *A Concise Bibliography of Walt Whitman*, by Carolyn Wells and Alfred F. Goldsmith, as well as many others not listed in that work. Of *Leaves of Grass* alone nearly a hundred copies are represented in the bequest.

Present in the collection are both issues of the first edition of *Leaves of Grass*, published in Brooklyn in 1855; the excessively rare second issue of the same edition in pink paper wrappers; Henry D. Thoreau's copy of the second edition of the same work dated 1856; a copy of *Memorandum During the War*, published in Camden, 1875-76, considered one of the rarest of all Whitman titles, and inscribed to David H. Reeder, who, as compositor, helped to make the book. Another item of association interest is a copy of *Specimen Days and Collect*, Philadelphia, 1882-83, which Whitman inscribed to his sister, Mrs. H. L. Heyde.

The Library now possesses the complete edition of *Letters Written by Walt Whitman to his Mother*, published in New York, 1902. Only five copies were printed. Two copies were deposited for purposes of copyright and are in the Library's collection; Mrs. Houghton secured the remaining three.

Mr. Frank J. Hogan, the distinguished Washington collector, whose generous gifts have been acknowledged in many previous reports, presented the Library last Christmas with the final typescript and the corrected galley proofs of John Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath*. The Library takes pride in the addition of this significant example of contemporary American literature to its collections. Complementing it is a copy of the revised screen play adapted by Nunnally Johnson from the novel, which has been presented by the Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation.

Among other donors the Library is indebted to Mr. Thomas S. Shaw for a remarkably complete collection of material relating to Mary Wilkins Freeman; to Colonel Nathan N. Wallack for the corrected typescripts of three books by Margaret Deland—*Captain Archer's Daughter*, *If This be I as I Suppose it be*, and *The Keys*; to President Roosevelt for the twenty-seven volumes which he personally selected from the library of his mother, the late Sara Delano Roosevelt; to Mrs. Leonora Jackson McKim for a copy of Doctor Holmes' *Over the Tea Cups*, containing on the fly-leaf a holograph poem and inscription to Mrs. McKim in the poet's hand; and to Mrs. Mark Sullivan for the galley proofs of *Our Times*.

Less interesting, but nonetheless important to any Franklin collection, is the London edition of 1725 of William Wollaston's *The Religion of Nature Delineated*. In his *Autobiography*, Franklin states that he was employed as compositor of the second edition of this book. Since Franklin did not arrive in London until late in December 1724, the year of publication of the second edition, his reference must be to

the edition of 1725, technically the third edition. The first edition of the book, privately printed in 1722, was apparently unknown to him. The Library owns copies of the first, the second, the fourth and later editions, but from many points of view the most important edition, the third, was lacking until a few months ago.

We have recently acquired one of the few contemporary narratives of witchcraft in New England, Richard Chamberlaine's *Lithobolia; or, The Stone-throwing Devil* . . . Mr. Chamberlaine was residing at the Walton's while the strange events recorded in this interesting book took place in the summer of 1682. The account itself was published at London in 1698, subsequent to the writer's return to England, but the occurrences were still fresh in his mind, and if what he reports was true (and he had assembled a remarkable group of eyewitnesses to substantiate his story), he could have derived but little pleasure from the experience.

Numerically the largest single addition of the year was the transfer from the Senate Library of approximately 120,000 volumes. These were comprised, for the most part, of the documents in the congressional series, but included, in addition, 1,000 bound volumes of the Congressional Record, 275 volumes of House and Senate Journals for early Congresses, and 750 miscellaneous departmental reports and special publications.

The Senate Library is now recataloging and inventorying its collections. When those tasks are concluded, it will, naturally, draw from the materials transferred any volumes needed to complete its sets. The Library of Congress will then be given a similar opportunity. Thereafter the Library of Congress will, with the approval of the Secretary of the Senate, distribute the remainder among other libraries. In view of this situation, the material has not been included in the Library's records of accessions.

MANUSCRIPTS

A letter from a republican candidate for the Presidency: "My father was Thomas Lincoln . . . You are mistaken about my mother—her maiden name was Nancy Hanks"; a telegram from a General in the field: "I propose to fight it out in this line if it takes all Summer"; a lyric beginning: "O! Say can ye see by the dawn's early light . . ."; these stand out in bold relief among the individual manuscripts received during the year.

From Mr. Albert Eugene Gallatin, of New York, came a body of manuscript notes written by his father, Albert H. Gallatin, repre-

senting researches for the most part into the languages of the Indian peoples, particularly the Aztecs, prior to and during the régime of Spain.

For the study of the French Colonial system the inventories and indices acquired in connection with Project "A" have been supplemented through the presentation by Dr. Waldo G. Leland of a large body of the notes which he took in the course of the development of that project. More of Dr. Leland's notes, it is understood, are to follow as his printed *Guide to Materials for American History in the Libraries and Archives of Paris (1932)*, of which the first volume has appeared, is brought to completion.

The Memorandum Book kept between 1771 and 1774 by William Ennals on the Eastern Shore of Maryland tells something of local economic conditions. A reminder of Washington's army is found in the manuscript notebook of Captain Christian Myers. He found room for poetry and personal accounts, but the major part of the book he filled with copies of Army orders issued between July 4 and August 12, 1778; in 1779 during Sullivan's expedition against the Six Nations; and on November 1 and 3, 1780, at Washington's headquarters.

On the Tory side of the Revolutionary struggle a group of twenty-three letters addressed to the Reverend Jacob Bailey throws some light. Bailey was the first minister of the Church of England in the Kennebec Region and the letters reveal the attitude of those who supported the Church of England against the Revolutionary sentiment in that frontier area.

Looking back upon the war which gave us our independence, Mrs. Mercy Warren published in 1805, in three volumes, her *History of the Rise, Progress and Termination of the American Revolution*. Mrs. Warren's view of the Revolution was the occasion of some controversy between John Adams and herself in which she was far from being worsted. This was one of the first, if not the first, history of the American Revolution to be written by one who was American-born. These considerations make the gift by the Honorable Charles Warren of the autograph manuscript copy of his great-grandmother's book one of the most distinguished of recent years. There are in the gift two manuscripts—one in the handwriting of Mrs. Warren, the other in that of her son, James Warren, Jr. This latter contains notes of intended revision in case a second edition should be published.

The papers (1928-38) of the late John C. Fitzpatrick, given to the Library by his sister, Mrs. Katherine F. Rogers, pertain mainly to his own study of George Washington and to his editorial work in

connection with the publication of the *Writings* under the authority of the Bicentennial Commission.

The original manuscript of the celebrated journal of William Maclay, Senator from Pennsylvania 1789-91, which has for some years been on deposit in the Library, this year became its possession.

A series of travel letters written by Mrs. Pinckney, wife of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, tells of the Pinckney journeyings in the months when the American Minister was forced to leave France for Holland, there to remain until the appointment of the commission of three, under President Washington, which included Eldridge Gerry, John Marshall, and himself.

In the year 1808, when James Madison was a candidate for the Presidency, he received the first of a series of anonymous letters, others of which came at intervals as late as 1812. The letters are thought, by Mr. Julian P. Boyd, the Librarian of Princeton University, to have been composed and written by Jonathan Dayton, a fellow member with Madison of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and, like Madison, a graduate of Princeton. A microfilm of these interesting letters was presented to the Library of Congress by Mr. Boyd.

In view of the fact that the papers of Peter Force were one of the early bodies of manuscript material acquired by the Government of the United States which later came into our possession, a group of thirty-one items in the period 1823-66, consisting of letters from other Americans interested in history and collectors of Americana, constitutes a welcome addition.

Among the large group of land speculators active in the early years of the Federal Government was John Nicholson, a partner of Robert Morris. Nicholson was interested in speculation in the District of Columbia and also in the activities of the Pennsylvania Land Company. These facts render important a group of papers which includes a fragment of a diary kept by Nicholson and a number of letters written by him to the agent of the Pennsylvania Land Company, 1797-1801.

What may prove to be a useful supplement to existing sources for commercial and financial history is the collection of volumes and papers of Jacob Gerhard Koch, an Amsterdam merchant who came in 1790 to Alexandria and in 1792 to Philadelphia. He there amassed a fortune as an underwriter of marine insurance, and returned to Europe in 1817.

In developing its Andrew Jackson holdings, the Library several years ago purchased the papers of Andrew J. Donelson of Tennessee,

the President's secretary and confidant. The papers of Donelson's cousin and wife, Emily Tennessee Donelson, have been presented to the Library by Mrs. Pauline Wilcox Burke, of Washington, D. C. This collection adds twenty-three letters of Andrew Jackson and thirty-four of Andrew Jackson Donelson to those already owned by the Library. While the O'Neal affair looms large in the correspondence, the letters are of much wider importance.

Dr. Montgomery Blair, Jr., has made a very important addition to the papers of the Blair and Woodbury families already presented to the Library. The greater part of the new gift falls into the period 1816-73. One group is made up of papers of Levi Woodbury and his family. This includes letters from Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, Richard M. Johnson and many others of first political importance. Another group consists of papers of Montgomery Blair. There are letters to Mrs. Blair, written from California in 1854 with mention of many newcomers from the East. Of later date are letters to Montgomery Blair from Horace Greeley, Gideon Welles, Fitz John Porter and others.

A small collection of the papers of William Pitt Preble, of Maine, is of chief interest in connection with the Northeastern Boundary settlement of 1831.

This year has brought to pass the transfer to the Library from the Smithsonian Institution of an extensive and important remainder of the papers of Henry Rowe Schoolcraft.

Covering a rather wide range of interests is a collection of the papers of Major Alfred Mordecai. Besides an autobiographical memoir and very interesting family letters written principally to his wife, there are papers which have to do with his career in the United States Army and with his work as an engineer in civil life. He made two trips to Europe, in 1840 and in 1855-56, respectively, each time to study improvements in ordnance. On the second of these he was associated with George B. McClellan and Colonel Delafield on a commission to study the war in the Crimea. Major Mordecai travelled in Mexico also, where he was interested in the engineering phase of a Mexican-Pacific Railroad.

Outstanding among the Civil War materials of the year, indeed eminent in comparison with any received, is the gift by Miss Eleanor Sherman Fitch, of New York, a granddaughter of William Tecumseh Sherman, of an autograph copy of General Sherman's *Memoirs*, with copies of letters written by General Sherman, 1862-65, prepared for use in writing this work, but not actually included. Other documents deposited by Miss Fitch complete one of the most important

collections of the letters of General Grant known to exist. These consist of letters and telegrams from Grant to Sherman in the years 1860 to 1865. One of the most important documents is that which states the terms of the military convention between Sherman and Joseph E. Johnston, April 26, 1865, at the Bennett House, near Durham, North Carolina, signed by the commanding generals and countersigned by General Grant. Another is Grant's letter to Sherman of March 4, 1864, attributing his success to the achievements of Sherman and James B. McPherson.

Additions to the diaries kept by men in the lower ranks of the army are represented this year in Mrs. Juanita Collins' gift of the Diary of Corporal William M. Collins, who was in the 5th Wisconsin Regiment, serving with McClellan in the Peninsula Campaign, and in that of Peter H. Niles of the Massachusetts Signal Corps in 1862, given by Mr. F. H. Niles.

Miss Marion A. Addis, of Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, has given a volume of military orders issued by the Department of the Adjutant General, 17th Army Corps, dated 1863-65, principally compiled by Captain Charles Reynolds of the 12th Wisconsin Infantry. Covering in part the same period is the volume of letterpress copies of field orders issued by Captain Edward L. Hartz, Chief Assistant Quartermaster of the Department of the Cumberland at Chattanooga, dated May 31 to August 11, 1864.

Of economic interest are nine letters of George Harrington, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, dated 1865-68. These have to do chiefly with the financial policy of the United States under Secretary of the Treasury William P. Fessenden; but there is also a letter which described the attempt to assassinate Secretary of State William H. Seward in 1865.

A large collection of papers relating to the Civil War, particularly the Peninsula Campaign prepared by Ezra Ayres Carman and partly in the handwriting of Mr. Allen R. Boyd, former Executive Assistant of the Library of Congress, has been placed in the Manuscripts Division.

During the year the International Mark Twain Society, Mr. John Augustus Eveningstar, and the estate of Susan B. Anthony presented important additions to the collections already established in their names.

Two significant Franklin titles have been added to the Franklin collection. According to circumstantial evidence, Franklin printed on his press at Passy in 1784 two tracts entitled, *Remarks Concerning the Savages of North America*, written "for his own amusement," and

Advice to such as would remove to America, prepared as a reply to the numerous requests he had received from persons desirous of emigrating to America. Since they were printed in very limited editions bibliographers have not been able to locate any surviving copies. Presumably, however, Doctor Franklin sent copies of each to Lorenzo Manini, a printer at Cremona, who a few years earlier had published an enlarged edition of Giovanni Carli's *Delle Lettere Americane*, which was dedicated to Franklin. The Library owns a copy of this edition. Manini proceeded to translate the tracts into Italian and published them at Cremona in 1785 in a single volume with the title, *Avviso a quegli che pensassero d'andare in America, e osservazioni sulle buone creanze de' Sevaggi dell'America Settentrionale*. The copy acquired by the Library bears an interesting inscription on the verso of the title page: "Dono di Mr. Franklin. G. Carli." Whether or not Franklin asked Manini to present a copy to Carli has not been ascertained, but for its association interest alone it possesses considerable merit, the more so since it recently was owned by the distinguished Americanist, Wilberforce Eames.

A collection of nearly five hundred letters addressed to Senator Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, and to his daughter, Anna L. Dawes, covering the period 1857 to 1929, came to the Library through the good offices of Miss Lilian B. Adams. The writers of the letters include men and women representative of cultural as well as political phases of American life.

Several gifts and deposits tell of the history of the church and of social reform. The Presbytery of Washington City through the Reverend Dr. Freeley Rohrer, Clerk, has presented an invaluable collection of its church records, in nineteen volumes. These include the minutes of the Presbytery, baptismal records, and other statistics of the Presbytery of the District of Columbia, May 11, 1824 to April 29, 1870; the Presbytery of the Potomac, November 30, 1858 to June 9, 1870; and the Washington City Presbytery, June 20, 1870 to June 8, 1936.

A span of more than a half century (1760-1837) is included in the autobiographical *Memoir* of the Reverend James Wilson, long a Congregational minister in Providence, Rhode Island, the gift of Admiral Henry B. Wilson.

Those who knew the late Dr. W. H. Allison, long a Consultant in the Library in the field of church history, will be glad to know that Mrs. Allison has given fifty-seven volumes of his diaries.

In the field of sociology an important acquisition of the year was that of the papers of the Reverend Samuel Warren Dike, founder in

1885, of the National Divorce Reform League, and later of the National League for the Protection of the Family. Of the latter he was secretary until his death in 1913. The collection was presented by his children through his daughter, Miss Elizabeth A. Dike, of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Arthur D. Call, Librarian of the American Peace Society, has deposited papers of the Society including the minutes of the New York Peace Society, 1825-28, and the minutes of the Executive Committee of the American Peace Society, 1835-96, twenty-one letters, 1827-39, of William Ladd, the "apostle of peace" and a pioneer in the theory of international organization, and forty letters, 1871-77, of Elihu Burritt, the advocate of peace and universal brotherhood.

The widening concept of history in its modern interpretation makes the papers of Daniel Carter Beard, one of the best-known artists in America and the patron saint, so-to-speak, of American Boy Scouts, a most welcome gift from his son, Mr. Daniel B. Beard. This large collection of papers and sketches of "Uncle Dan" cover his varied activities for the well-being of society.

Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin has placed future historians under great obligations by presenting to the Library an important source for the financial history of the twentieth century and particularly for that of the development and working of the Federal Reserve Board. This and other phases of the long and distinguished career of Charles S. Hamlin find record in the large collection of scrapbooks and diaries, with indices, which now enrich the Library's holdings of recent historical material.

Mrs. Florence Page Simonds has presented to the Library of Congress the papers of her late husband, Major General George Sherwin Simonds, U. S. Army, whose long and distinguished career included service in the Philippines, China, Alaska, and on the Mexican border. With the American Expeditionary Force in France he served as Chief of Staff of the Second Army Corps which led the assault on the St. Quentin Canal-Bellicourt Tunnel positions of the powerful Hindenburg defense system. His subsequent career was also distinguished, including a period as Deputy Chief of Staff. The collection greatly enriches the holdings of the Library in the military history of the United States.

A small but valuable collection of papers of the late Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock was given to the Library by Mrs. Hitchcock. It contains material on Senator Hitchcock's support of President Wilson in the fight for ratification of the Treaty of Versailles and American entrance into the League of Nations.

Through the kindness of Goodspeed's Bookshop, Inc., a small collection of the correspondence of Señor Don Juan Riaño y Gayanges, former Ambassador of Spain to the United States, has come to the Library.

Again, it is a pleasure to record the thanks of the Library for additions made from time to time to many important collections. Among these is a large body of papers of Mrs. Burton Harrison (Mrs. Constance Cary Harrison) and others of her family, presented by Mr. Francis Burton Harrison and Mrs. Fairfax Harrison.

Miss Leila Livingston Morse has added about one hundred and sixty papers to the Samuel Findley Breese Morse collection, and Miss Sophie Stanton has given eight letters of Edwin M. Stanton 1843-50, which relate to Stanton's legal services as counsel for the State of Pennsylvania against the Wheeling & Belmont Bridge Company.

The papers of Alexander Bliss and George Bancroft have been similarly expanded through the generosity of Miss Elizabeth P. Bliss, and the National Woman's Party has made an addition to its gift of its records. Mr. Ray Baker Harris has added to his previous deposit of photostats of papers in his possession relating to President Harding, Harry M. Daugherty, and others.

In view of the Library's large holdings of the papers of the Presidents, an effort is made to increase these collections to the fullest extent possible. In the case of letters and other writings of George Washington and of documents that closely relate to him a very inclusive collection has been built up, a collection which consists not only of original papers but of many reproductions. Much of the credit for this achievement is due the late John C. Fitzpatrick. During the past year contributions have been made by John W. Buck, Jesse Cunningham, Goodspeed's Bookshop, the Reverend F. C. Hartshorne, Harry Miller Lydenberg, David M. Matteson, A. Turnbull and C. I. Wheat. For similar additions to the papers of John Adams, Jefferson, William Henry Harrison, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, McKinley, and Harding, only a general acknowledgment can be made here.

In spite of limited funds for the purchase of manuscripts the Library has bought seven items of family papers of President William Henry Harrison. To increase the holdings of President Garfield 101 items have been added, of which seventy-one are letters written by the President and fourteen by his wife to their intimate friend William C. Howells and his daughters, Victoria and Aurelia. A letter of President Cleveland, dated November 3, 1888, also has been acquired.

Larger additions have come to the great collections of the papers of Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft, and Woodrow Wilson. To the Roosevelt papers Mrs. Constance Lodge Williams has made a contribution of sixteen items of the correspondence between the President and her first husband, Augustus P. Gardner. Aside from their testimony to the intimate friendship between the two men over a long period, these letters throw light on political trends, especially in the year 1916-17.

Through the courtesy of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, of New York City, the Library of Congress has microfilmed thirty-eight letters mainly from Theodore Roosevelt to Maurice Francis Egan, 1904-11, thirty-one to David M. Goodrich, 1908-17, 187 to Corinne and Douglas Robinson, 1883-1918, and eleven to Oswald Garrison Villard, 1896-1903. Of particular interest are the letters of Mr. Roosevelt to his sister, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, pertaining to the declaration of war on Spain in 1898, the campaign of Rough Riders, his acceptance of the Vice-Presidency, his reaction to criticism of his administration, his hunting trips, and his efforts to organize and command a regiment in the World War.

Among the deposits received during the year has been a highly important collection of the papers of President Taft by his son, Senator Robert Taft, of Ohio. The papers are not open to investigators.

Mrs. Wilson has made valuable additions to the Woodrow Wilson collection from time to time, and further gifts have been received from John Randolph Bolling, Henry W. Bragdon, Goodspeed's Bookshop and Louis Seibold. Welcome items have been received also from The National Archives, Alden H. Clark, Mrs. Grosvenor B. Clarkson, Sidney C. Graves, Dr. George Sarton and Mrs. Flora Bridges Witherspoon. The Library has been permitted to make photostats of Wilson letters owned by Hamilton Holt.

SOUND RECORDING

Americans of the future will be able to hear as well as read the opinions of their countrymen in these momentous times. In the spring of 1941 the sound recording staff of the Library recorded an extensive series of interviews with the people of Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland, with a particular emphasis on their opinion of the European situation. Visits were made to the "Okie" camps in Southern California, and records were made not only of "Okie" ballads but also of a whole set of interviews with these modern pioneers of the highway. When the Library's sound truck visited two Southern folk song festivals, the microphones were taken among

the participants and recordings were made of the mountain people's opinions about the war crisis. Later a phono-study was made in a Georgia mountain county where the Tennessee Valley Authority has deeply affected community life. Farmers, doctors, newspaper editors spoke *ad libitum* into the microphone, telling their stories and piecing together thereby the story of their town. This was a new way to write American history—to let the people tell their own story; and they responded eagerly, putting their ideas across in the vigorous and colorful style of the independent Southern farmer.

On December 8, the Library wired its recording cooperators, folklorists, and radiomen all over the country to go out into their communities and record the sentiment of friends and neighbors about the declaration of war. Back came a set of records from Texas, Indiana, North Carolina, New York City, and many other places that are a testament to the fighting spirit of the American people, and at the same time provide a rich view of the variety of sentiment and motivation that makes American democracy. Many of these records were used as the source of documentary radio programs, but *en masse* they remain in the files of the Library of Congress as a living document of America in 1941.

With such work and other projects of its sound recording staff, the Library's Archive of American Folk Song has experienced a more rapid growth than at any time in its history, both in the increase of its collections and in their use by the public. In all there were acquired 1,268 field records (twelve and sixteen-inch) from North and South America, representing some three hundred hours of recordings, while projects were launched which will bring in a nearly equal number from both continents during the present year. The Archive's publication program developed concomitantly. *The Checklist of Recorded Songs in the English Language in the Archive of American Folk Song* was issued in an edition of 1,500 copies and sent to libraries, universities, and individual scholars of both continents. In connection with its production and distribution, the aid of the Work Projects Administration and the National Youth Administration is gratefully acknowledged. Mr. Charles Seeger, Head of the Music Unit of the Work Projects Administration, supervised the editing of the *Checklist*, with the assistance of Miss Helen Bush, who also supervised the difficult and intricate job of stencil cutting. The *Checklist* is in three volumes and covers the work of the Archive from 1933 to 1940. It will serve as an order-list for copies of the recordings in the Archive.

In another form of publication, peculiar to the Archive, were the issues of sound reproductions, a series of thirty representative press-

ings of Archive records, prepared for distribution in North and South America; two series of transcribed radio programs based on Archive recordings and played on stations all over the country; hundreds of duplicate records made in the laboratory and distributed to libraries, universities, and folklorists in both North and South America. The Archive of American Folk Song has begun to function as a center for oral music, literature, and history.

MAPS

The Library of Congress attempts to be a center of map information for Congress, government agencies, and the public. Its collection of almost a million and a half maps and views provides the firm basis for a primary service to the agencies of government in time of war. The acquisition policy based on this view of the importance of maps must be vigorous as to the originals, and aggressive as to photocopies when originals are not obtainable.

During the year photostat reproductions were received from The National Archives of four manuscript documents related to the Steuben-Webster copy of Dr. John Mitchell's "Map of the British and French Dominions in North America," a map having much interest in the Maine boundary controversy.

Another transfer from The National Archives was a photostat of a manuscript map also formerly in the Department of State. It is entitled "Plan of the Attacks of York in Virginia by the Allied Armies of America and France Commanded by his Excellency General Washington, his Excellency the Count Rochambeau commanding the French Army." The date is October 29, 1781, and the author Lieutenant Colonel Jean Baptiste Gouvion, who was one of Rochambeau's officers during the final campaign at Yorktown, Virginia.

By exchange from the Texas State Library at Austin, the Library acquired 183 negative photostats of historical Texas maps. Among these were 1828, 1846, and 1847 editions of Disturnell's map of Mexico, the 1825 map of Mexico by Tanner upon which Disturnell's map is based, and the 1851 map of Mexico by Rose which was copied from that of Disturnell and printed at Paris. The Disturnell map was formally attached to the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo at the end of the Mexican War.

The representation of other states has been improved by the acquisition of photostat reproductions. The Vermont Historical Society supplied a photostat copy of a map showing churches in Vermont and another entitled "An Actual Survey of the Fortress of Crown-Point and its Environs, Presented to Sir Henry Moore,

Baronet, Governor of New York." Through the courtesy of Mr. Thomas W. Streeter, of Morristown, New Jersey, the Library received a photostat of a previously unfamiliar map of Indiana entitled "Map of Indiana Prepared by John Melish The surveys furnished by Burr Bradley Philadelphia Published 1817 by John Melish & Sam'l Harrison." The Library of Congress previously had an 1820 edition of this map which differs from the 1817 edition through a number of additions and corrections.

From the Historical Society of Pennsylvania were acquired photostats of a map of "Boston Harbor in New England" from the English Pilot, Fourth Book, 1698, and a "Manuscript Map of Allentown, Surveyed by Order of William Allen in 1762." Also a previously unidentified issue of H. S. Tanner's "Map of the United States of Mexico . . .," 1830. Through the courtesy of the American Antiquarian Society was obtained a photostat copy of a rare map of the world by Edward Ruggles, published at Pomfret, Connecticut, in 1788. The Colby College Librarian, Mr. N. Orwin Rush, provided photostats of six American military maps made during the first World War, including one manuscript ethnic map of Europe. No record of indebtedness to library associates would be complete without note of the facsimile of the Cassini map of the world "dated 1696" received from Mr. Randolph G. Adams, Director of the William L. Clements Library at Ann Arbor.

A map associated with President Theodore Roosevelt was one acquired of Gallinas National Forest in New Mexico. With it is a printed and autographed proclamation by the President of the United States declaring certain territories in New Mexico to constitute a national park. A "double" association copy of a set of maps and sailing directions has been acquired. This is a forty-four page publication by Cadwalader Ringgold entitled "A Series of Charts, with Sailing Directions, Embracing Surveys of the Farralones, Entrance to the Bay of San Francisco, Bays of San Francisco and San Pablo . . . State of California." It was published at Washington, D. C. in 1851 and contains five large folded charts. When Ringgold (who had commanded one of Wilkes' ships on the United States Exploring Expedition, part of whose explorations were in Antarctic waters) published these California charts and sailing directions, he presented an autographed copy to Captain Nathaniel Brown Palmer who had made discoveries in the Antarctic regions in 1820. This publication has upon the title page the words "To Capt. N. B. Palmer, with the respects of his friend, the author."

The inside of the front cover bears the autograph of Alex. S. Palmer who evidently inherited it from his distinguished brother.

From the Journal Printing Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota, the Library acquired some 4,442 maps which have been successively in the collections of Andrew A. Benton and of Herschel Vespasian Jones. A large portion of these maps came originally from incomplete atlases, certain of them foreign. Outstanding among these are 104 sheets from a Blaeu atlas dated 1647, forty-three sheets from a Ptolemy geography dated 1541, and forty-nine sheets from a Brion de la Tour "Atlas Général" 1766. It appears likely that these last were formerly the property of Robert Louis Stevenson.

A special project of the Library for many years has been a census of the examples of John Melish's large "Map of the United States with the Contiguous British & Spanish Possessions . . ." which is famous because of its use in the negotiation of the 1819 treaty between the United States and Spain. The Library has been indeed fortunate this year to acquire an 1818 edition of this map, which represents the tenth of the twenty-two identified editions. The Library has now originals of sixteen of these editions and photostats of the other six. Our census of the examples of this map in the United States and abroad now includes sixty-four copies which we have examined and eight others to which we have reliable references.

The transfer of cartographic publications from offices of the Federal Government brought the Library over 5,000 current maps. The Smithsonian Institution transferred certain other maps which included eight detailed maps of parts of Japan, scale 1:2,000,000, and three Antarctic maps showing routes of explorers. Total receipts decreased to 8,236, as against 10,269 last year, which itself was a serious decline from 15,856 of the year 1939-40, during which war began. War seriously interferes with the receipt of maps.

PERIODICALS

Although the magazine and newspaper collection of the Library of Congress is by no means restricted to the press of the United States, but on the contrary covers the entire globe, nevertheless because its emphasis is actually and properly American, and since it constitutes one of the principal sources of our history, it may not be amiss to record its progress under that heading. Moreover this source value has been extended by the nature of the war into the farthest corners of the earth. Today we are receiving by air-post certain daily papers from Mexico within twenty-four hours of their printing, from the Argentine within three days, and from England within a week, and

they are coming to us with this speed because they possess a vital relation to America's effort in the war.

The number of copies of periodicals received was 239,654, as compared to 196,764 last year. The number of copies of newspapers is estimated at 320,000. The periodical titles now in our collection number 12,714 as against 8,311 in 1941 as a result of the transfer of the Smithsonian deposit. Nine hundred and eighty-three current newspapers are received, and the bound newspaper collection has risen from 104,214 volumes to 107,029.

Some progress has been made in reducing the number of broken sets. By gift and purchase 499 volumes and 4,924 odd issues of periodicals, nine volumes and 189 issues of eighteenth century American newspapers, and ninety-one volumes and 1,719 issues of later issues were acquired.

MUSIC

Although the war has severely curtailed the acquisition of musical materials from abroad, it has had little effect so far upon the quantitative growth of the collections. From July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942, no less than 20,504 items were accessioned. As usual, the largest source was copyright deposit which resulted in the addition of 12,656 pieces and books. By gift and purchase came 3,694 and 3,354 items; both of these groups included large numbers of phonograph records. Indeed, the current year's accessions swell the Library's holdings to the following formidable totals:

M (Music)—1,491,995

ML (Music Literature)—82,782

MT (Music Theory)—44,503

The grand total of 1,619,280 volumes, pieces, and phonograph records probably makes the music collections in the Library of Congress numerically the most extensive in the world; certainly they are the largest in the Western Hemisphere. The diversity of holdings is likewise a matter for pride.

In conformity with the times, an effort has been made to increase the already considerable collections of American patriotic music by the addition of as many documents and editions as possible. Easily the most outstanding of these is the Cist copy of Key's autograph manuscript of *The Star-Spangled Banner*. It is one of three surviving copies in Key's own hand, all of which have now found their way into public institutions. A large number of early sheet music editions connected with *The Star-Spangled Banner* have become available during the year, some of which are not recorded in Muller's bibliography.

The earliest is another Irish edition of *The Anacreontic Song* (the tune of *The Star-Spangled Banner*), issued in Dublin by Hime "at his musical circulating library, No. 34 College Green near the Post Office." It closely resembles the Anne Lee edition and doubtless is related to it. This means that, for some unexplained reason, three sheet music editions were issued in Dublin within a relatively short time. *To Anacreon in Heaven* was the constitutional song of an English glee club, and although the tune was widely popular, the words have little meaning for anyone not a member of the club. Sixty-five parodies using the tune have been found in American songsters before 1830, and a far greater number was published in the newspaper and periodical press, but no American sheet music editions have turned up as yet—unless the parody on *The Battle of the Wabash*, where the words of *To Anacreon* were later added above the music, may be counted. It might be very important to the history of the tune were a satisfactory explanation of the three Dublin editions to be found.

Not only were the words of *To Anacreon* added to *The Battle of the Wabash*, but after Francis Scott Key had composed his poem, *The Defence of Fort McHenry* was crowded onto the last page. The Library has had both stages of the publication for some years, but only within the last few months has it been successful in securing a copy of the much rarer composite edition of the Washington Guards. Early in the century, G. Willig of Philadelphia issued a parody by John F. Wells for the Third Company of Washington Guards. Later, the words to "Fort McHenry, or, The Star Spangled Banner, as sung by Mr. Hardinge" were added on the third page, since they could be sung to the same tune. Exact dates for these composite editions have never been established, and on the theory that it would be simpler merely to add the words to an already existing publication than engrave the complete work, there have been attempts to claim that these two editions were issued prior to the Carr edition. Certainly they are very early, but when, recently, it was discovered that the Carr edition was referred to in the Baltimore *Federal Gazette* as having been issued prior to November 18, 1814 (only two months after Key wrote the words) the possibility that other editions could have been published earlier becomes extremely remote. Even if it is not another "first," the Washington Guards is a highly valuable addition to the Library's collections, since for years the only other known copy was in private hands in Charleston, South Carolina.

From time to time, during the year, it has been possible to pick up pre-Civil War editions of *The Star-Spangled Banner* to fill the few gaps

remaining after the purchase of Joseph Muller's magnificent collection a few years ago. In fact, two items are not even included in his *Bibliography*, published in 1935. These are a reprint of the Hewitt and Jacques edition (Muller, No. 11) reissued by Wm. Hall & Son, 239 Broadway, and an arrangement for four voices, published by F. D. Benteen & Co., of Baltimore, and Wm. T. Mayo, of New Orleans. Two sheet music parodies have also been acquired: John Cole's edition of *Washington's Favourite, The Brave La Fayette*, of 1824, and a Harrison campaign song, *The Whigs of Columbia Shall Surely Prevail*, issued by Oliver Shaw, in 1840.

A listing of new *Star-Spangled Banner* acquisitions would be incomplete without special mention of the magnificently bound autograph of the full orchestral score of Stravinsky's arrangement, and the original autograph score of the band arrangement, made by Professor Wallace Goodrich, until recently Director of the New England Conservatory of Music. Professor Goodrich was a member of the committee, which during the last war, worked out the arrangement of the anthem known as the "service version," and this is the score for band which the committee sponsored.

The other national airs have by no means been neglected. Mrs. Stephen A. Bailey, a sister of Horatio Parker and at one time a neighbor of Samuel Francis Smith, has presented two autograph letters of the author of *My Country, 'Tis of Thee*. She has also given the Library the manuscript of *The Author of America; A Biographical Sketch of Rev. S. F. Smith*, by Alice C. Jennings. Miss Jennings knew Dr. Smith well, and the sketch contains many interesting comments. In passing, she refers to two extra stanzas to *America* sung by a group of school children at a patriotic celebration. Two "educational" stanzas have been known for many years and have frequently been ascribed to Dr. Smith. No one has ever been able to prove definitely that they came from his pen, although serious attempts have been made to do so. This casual reference is not as conclusive as could be wished, but it appears to be the only evidence available.

A first edition and another early edition of *Hail! Columbia* have also been acquired during the year. In the manuscript of Professor Upton's revision of Sonneck's *Bibliography of Early Secular American Music*, six stages of the first edition are listed, five of which the Library now possesses. The near-first edition is believed to be unique, a Boston issue by Von Hagen.

One highly important libretto which came to the Library during the year is the libretto of William Henry Fry's *Leonora*, Philadelphia, 1858. The composer was an American musician of distinction whose

opera was first performed in English on June 4, 1845, and thirteen years later in Italian.

Non-American Music

One of the Library's distinctive features has long been its assembly of books on music printed before 1800. The past fiscal year saw the arrival of fifteen volumes ranging in date from 1516 to 1798. There were two sixteenth century books, the earliest being the *Tetrachordum Musices* of Johannes Cochlaeus, one seventeenth century publication (1665), and the remainder dating from the eighteenth century. All of these volumes will be included in the supplement to *Catalog of Early Books on Music* which is now in the press.

The Library possesses the largest and finest collection of opera material in the world. Its supremacy in this field is based upon the number of librettos and scores which it possesses. Special attention is directed to the acquisition of librettos printed before 1800, for these early imprints take on an added bibliographical value apart from their importance in operatic history. Thirty-six were acquired this year, the earliest dating from 1712. The collection of full orchestral scores of operas was augmented by no less than thirty. Far more rare and valuable than the more common vocal score with piano accompaniment, these additions are extremely gratifying. Among them are seven works by Jacques Offenbach and five by Franz von Suppé.

Notwithstanding the importance of rare and early printings, special interest always attaches to the autograph manuscripts of composers, for they alone preserve the sense of personal relationship between the music lover and the music creator. Among the composers whose autographs came to the Library this year are Ernani Braga, Abbe Damesek, and Franz Liszt. The Liszt autograph is a setting for a Schubert song, *Lied der Mignon* (Op. 62, No. 3). It is one of six songs by Schubert which Liszt arranged for solo voice and small orchestra, but the present manuscript, entirely in Liszt's hand, restores the accompaniment to piano. Curiously enough, however, Liszt did not return completely to Schubert's original accompaniment. While adhering to the simplicity and appropriateness of the elder composer's writing, the later master interpolated several measures which are, apparently, quite unauthorized. This manuscript may have been a draft from which Liszt made his orchestration.

Textual autographs, such as letters, diaries, etc., by Enrico Caruso, Girolamo Frescobaldi, George III, C. L. H. Köhler, Edward A.

From the Cuban Embassy, the Guatemalan Legation, and the Nicaraguan Legation, the Library received copies of the national hymns of those countries.

A total of 1,802 phonograph records arrived as gifts. The leading manufacturers of records (Victor, Columbia, Decca) maintained their past generosity and aided the Library greatly in increasing its record collection.

Fine Arts

The troubled world situation, which had already seriously restricted the foreign market for books, worsened during the year to such a degree that England now is the principal source of supply for foreign publications. Purchases have consequently been largely limited to book sellers' offerings from American and British collections of such random older works as are not already present in the Library of Congress. However, the normal yearly average of around 2,000 new acquisitions has been maintained, and by progress with arrears, altogether 2,438 volumes have been shelflisted, as compared with 1,870 for the year before, bringing the present total of books and pamphlets in the Fine Arts classification to 80,622.

The Library has received a number of fine prints. Auction sales have been relatively few and unimportant. At only two, in New York, were purchases made, but eight meetings have been held by the committee for the selection of prints to be purchased with the income of the Pennell bequest. At one of these, the annual exhibition of the Society of American Etchers was visited in New York, and at another a group of lithographs chosen by a committee member from the annual exhibition of American Lithography at the Print Club, Philadelphia, was reviewed. Altogether 322 prints have been purchased from the Pennell fund, 169 being the work of ninety-three American artists and 153 the work of sixty-eight foreign artists. With the more limited endowment of the Hubbard fund twenty-eight prints by Altdorfer, Beham, Bewick, Brosamer, Claes, Corot, Pencz, and G. E. Tiepole have been acquired.

A very handsome gift has come from Mr. Cadwallader Washburn, in the form of 101 of his own dry-points. With this is a promise of more to follow. Mr. Washburn's prints are at once among the most beautiful and most difficult to obtain of the works of living Americans.

Two other gifts are gratefully noted. The first is a series of 137 drawings in black and white, sometimes heightened with color, of early American architecture, principally of Ohio, Alabama, and South Carolina. These drawings are the work of the donor, Mr. Milton

Osborne, a United States architect, now head of the Department of Architecture and Fine Arts of the University of Manitoba, Canada. The interest in the subject matter is rivaled by the charm of its presentation. The second is a group of magazine posters dating from the 1890's given by Mr. Thomas R. Ball, recently a Representative in Congress from Connecticut. Colored pictorial covers such as are usual on magazines today were unknown during the nineteenth century. The practice of displaying posters on newsstands to call attention to new issues of their monthly magazine, was adopted by Harper and Brothers in 1892. During several years Edward Penfield produced for them a series of strikingly artistic monthly posters, sounding a new note in American art. Other magazines followed suit to some extent, but soon after, a new practice of giving individuality to each month's cover made posters unnecessary. By the end of the century the pictorial cover had entirely superseded the poster. In like manner, posters to advertise newly published books were the forerunners of modern book jackets.

Mr. Ball's father, Thomas Watson Ball, himself a decorative artist of prominence, was associate art editor for Harper and Brothers from 1894 to 1900 and at that time made the considerable collection of magazine and book posters which his son has now given to the Library. Those by Edward Penfield, supplemented by a group given the Library by Mrs. Penfield some years ago, form a nearly complete set of the Harper issues from 1892 to 1899. In addition there are representative groups of the work of Maxfield Parrish, the versatile Will Bradley, and others less well known as designers of posters.

Acknowledgment must also be made to the American Society of Bookplate Collectors and Designers for their annual gift of books and periodicals, made through Mr. Carlyle Baer, the secretary of the Society, and to Underwood and Underwood for their annual contribution of newsphotographs.

A representation in the Cabinet of American Illustration of the work of F. O. C. Darley—the first American artist of importance to devote himself to book illustration—has been secured by the acquisition of two wash drawings and a scrapbook belonging to Darley, containing thirty-four sketches in pencil, ink and wash, together with numerous newspaper clippings dealing with his work.

Latin Americana

The interest of the people of the United States in the cultures of Latin America has been pronounced throughout this year. The Library of Congress' interest goes back much further. Throughout

the present century it has been the policy of the Library to secure publications essential to a knowledge of the other nations of this continent and of South America. The present year has seen this policy underscored by important acquisition efforts. Notable has been the extension of international exchange during the past year to cover official publications from El Salvador, Panama, and Bolivia. In the closely related field of legal publications, the Library has taken active steps to complete its holdings. Mr. John T. Vance, the Law Librarian, made one visit to Central America in the fall of 1941. In the spring of 1942 he left again for a survey of the legal material in South America available to and needed by the Library. The co-operation given Mr. Vance by the diplomatic representatives of this Government and the interested aid extended to him by the Latin American Governments, quasi-official bodies, and individuals is a source of deep gratitude. These trips were made possible by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, whose office Mr. Vance also represented in his travels.

In addition to those current official documents of Latin American republics which the Library expects to receive by international exchange, a continuing program to complete the collections of the official publications of those countries is being prosecuted. In the forefront of these are the official gazettes. Those of outstanding interest acquired during the year include the following:

Brazil. *Diario oficial*, May 1892–December 1899, transferred from the Embassy at Rio de Janeiro through the Department of State.

São Paulo (State), Brazil. *Diario oficial*, 1893–1934, from Dr. Rubens Borba de Moraes, of the Municipal Library of the city of São Paulo, together with other publications of the state of São Paulo.

Guatemala:

Gaceta del gobierno supremo, 1824–25.

Boletín, 1829–30.

Boletín, 1831–33.

Honduras. *Gaceta del gobierno*, 1839. This is the first volume of the official gazette to be published in Honduras. According to Esteban Guardiola, the President of the Sociedad de Geografía e Historia de la República de Honduras, it is possibly the only complete volume in existence.

Nicaragua. *Registro oficial*, 1845–47. Nos. 3–33 were issued in San Fernando, and the later numbers in León.

In this activity of completing back files, the presence in Rio de Janeiro of Miss Margaret J. Bates of the Hispanic Foundation has facilitated arrangements whereby the Library will receive on microfilm the eighty-five volumes of the *Diario oficial* of Brazil which precede those originals noted above as transferred here. Miss Bates also assisted in completing the Library's collections of the *Annaes* of the

Brazilian Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and other collections. Incidentally, she obtained as well certain bibliographical items not of Hispanic interest which originated in continental Europe and were not available through conventional channels.

For Nicaragua, in addition to the early *Registro oficial* described above, the bulletins of the Constituent Assemblies, 1911-12, were secured.

Through the cooperation of Miss Teresa Umlauff, of the Central Library, University of San Marcos, Lima, Peru, the Library was able to secure a set of the official bulletin of the Ministry of War and Navy, beginning with the issue of August 15, 1904 (*Boletín del Ministerio de Guerra y Marina*), through December 1936 (*Revista Militar de Perú*). Not issued by any one official body but of an official nature were the publications of certain international conferences which were received as gifts. Combining in its interest the subject matter of inter-American union and the part which women may have to play in cementing such bonds is a collection of the records and papers of the Women's Auxiliary Committee of the Second and Third Pan American Congresses together with other related documents covering the period 1915 to 1927, presented to the Library by Mrs. Glen L. Swiggett, organizing secretary of the Women's Auxiliary Conference and Columbus Day Conferences and Executive Secretary of the Women's Auxiliary Committee and the Pan American International Women's Committee. Of interest in the same field is a gift of Miss Edith E. Ware, Executive Secretary of the National Committee of the United States of America on International Intellectual Cooperation. Miss Ware has sent the Library a collection of well-known works by Latin American authors on scientific and sociological subjects, with a quantity of separate issues of Latin American journals. In this gift there was one item of exceptional interest—three boxes of clippings, agenda, and other materials relating to the First and Second Conferences of the National Committee on International Cooperation, held at Santiago, Chile, in 1939, and at Havana, Cuba, in 1941.

Of great current interest also were the *Diário das sessões* and other publications of the Meeting of the American Republics at Rio de Janeiro which were made available by the Library of the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Relations. This same Library was also able to supply the mimeographed protocols and documents of the Inter-American Commission on Neutrality. It may be noted that the formal record of the proceedings of such official inter-American meetings is usually printed by the government acting as host, and

that there is seldom any provision for distribution other than to the participating governments and their delegates.

Of other than printed official documents the Library acquired two most interesting groups. The first comprises five cédulas of the Spanish Crown during an early period in the European settlement of the American continent. They range in date from 1535 to 1543, and pertain to the early history of what is now Guatemala.

The second was from Professor Alcides Argüedas, the distinguished Bolivian diplomat and historian. Together with the British Museum, the Bibliothèque Nationale, and Biblioteca Nacional of Buenos Aires, the Library of Congress has been made the repository of twelve volumes from him, the typescript copy—one of four—of his diary. This work covers the period of forty years during which he has been one of the outstanding intellectuals of Bolivia.

A much later record of Guatemalan interest is a complete file of the newspaper *El Correo de la Tarde*. The paper appeared from December 8, 1890 to June 5, 1891, in 141 issues of folio size. The "administrador" was Julio Cesar Fortín, but the great value of the file derives from the fact that it was edited by the renowned Nicaraguan poet, Rubén Darío. As far as is known, no other library in the United States owns a file of this four-page daily.

Negotiations have been completed for bringing to the Library of Congress the Luis Dobles Segreda collection of books published in and about Costa Rica. This great collection of some six thousand volumes, described for the most part by the collector in his nine-volume *Indice bibliográfico de Costa Rica*, has been called the most complete in existence. The collector, a distinguished Costa Rican who has represented his nation as Minister both in France and Spain, attempted to acquire every bibliographical reference to his country.

The Hispanic Foundation has continued its aggressive policy of securing material from Latin America, Spain, and Portugal, both by gift and purchase. From the Huntington Fund approximately \$4,500 were available during the year for the purchase of Hispanic material published during the past ten years. This amount was supplemented by \$3,000 from Increase General for the purchase of material outside its limitations.

As a result there have been received 3,536 items, and outstanding orders probably cover as many more. The Foundation has also recommended that gift solicitations be made to a selected group of Latin American authors, an activity which has brought into the Library some 12,000 publications. These have been gratefully acknowledged.

This over-all interest in Latin-Americana on the part of the Foundation is in addition to the other divisional interests of the Library in legal materials, maps, manuscripts, official publications, and periodicals from the countries to the south. Together these interests assure the people of the United States that the Library is carrying out its obligation to bring to them the full knowledge of our allies and neighbors of this hemisphere.

Records of Other Societies and Peoples

THE FAR EAST

Never before has the impact of the Orient been felt with such force in the Western World. Elsewhere in this report an account is given of a project for the reproduction of the priceless cultural records deposited by the National Library of Peiping, for the duration of the war, in the Library of Congress. But for other areas in the Far East our resources have also been greatly strengthened. Essential materials on Thailand, Indo-China, Burma, Ceylon, and India have been acquired in the historical, social, ethnographic, and geographic fields. Lacunae in modern linguistic and descriptive publications have been largely eliminated. Indeed, since September 1941 a special emphasis has been placed on the addition of all basic books published within the last quarter of a century. The collection of Indian and Burmese gazetteers has reached ninety percent completeness. We have received by gift a weekly news summary from Ceylon. Material secured on microfilm includes files of the *Bangkok Chronicle*, from January 1939 to November 1941; the *Prajamitra Daily News* of Thailand from March 1938 to November 1941; the Journals of the Reverend D. B. Bradley, an important historical diary on Siam; a complete set of *Harijan*, the political newspaper of M. K. Gandhi; *Young India*, also published by Gandhi; and 278 official publications of the Indian and Burmese Governments. Exchanges have been arranged and become operative with such institutions as Allahabad University, Andhra University, the Indian Ceramic Society, the Prince of Wales Museum, Mysore University, and the Adyar Library.

Because of this aggressive acquisition policy the Library is well equipped to service the demands for printed sources of the various war offices.

Of great importance to the study of Tibetan religious life is the gift of Mrs. W. W. Rockhill of thirteen items consisting (in addition to an illustrated Chinese manuscript) of Tibetan translations of Buddhist

religious writings in woodblock print, and Tibetan works on the pre-Buddhist Bon religion of Tibet.

Among other manuscripts acquired is a rare copy of the *Sāratthadīpanī* by Sāriputta, an unedited subcommentary on the Buddhist Vinayapitaka in the Pali language, and a rare medical manuscript, the *Bhāvaprakāśa* by Miśrabhāva. No other copies of these exist in America. One hundred and seventy-four manuscripts in the Indic and Islamic fields have been microfilmed. These consist of rare, uncataloged items privately owned and of small collections in university libraries. The catalog of the Indic items will appear in a supplement to the *Census of Indic Manuscripts in the United States and Canada*.

A project which evolved out of the emergency measures for the preservation of the collections was not completed until the year had begun. This, initiated by the Reference Librarian in instructions issued May 29, 1941, was a careful listing and checking of all deposits both as recorded by the Accessions Division and as listed by the several custodial divisions. Upon the basis of this investigation a letter was prepared and sent to the depositors suggesting that they might consider this a favorable time to give the Library full title to their deposits. The results have been extremely gratifying; many deposits have been converted into outright gifts.

SEMITICA

The Semitic collections of the Library comprise its holdings in both Hebraica, that is to say books in the Hebrew and Yiddish languages, and Judaica or books on Jewish subjects in other languages. To its Hebraica the Library has added some seven hundred books. The holdings in Judaica are not segregated, but rather are placed in the various collections which their topics indicate as appropriate for them. The number received in proportion to that issued, particularly in English, is relatively large.

The Library was particularly fortunate this year in finding a copy of volume two of *Beth David* by Joseph David, of Salonica, issued in Salonica in 1746. This comprises *responsa* on the four Turim, the code of law by Jacob ben Asher. It so happened that the Library already had a copy of volume one of this work, which is sometimes known as *Pethach Beth David*. A most noteworthy folio tractate which came to the Library this year was *Masekhet Ketuboth im perush Rashi we-tosafoth*. This treatise of the Babylonian Talmud, dealing with contracts of marriage and betrothal, dowry, settlements, was printed in the press of Reyna, Nasi, the Duchess of Naxos, at Kuru

Chesme, near Constantinople, about 1598. Books from this press are rare. The Library also received a copy of *Shaare Dura* by Isaac ben Meir of Dueren, issued in Lublin in 1575, long a standard code on the dietary laws. The author, one of the leading Talmudical authorities of his time, lived during the latter part of the thirteenth century in Dueren, Germany, from which place he took his name. Another sixteenth century item was *Midrash Tanchuma*, printed in Venice in 1545, a collection of homilies and Haggadic interpretations of portions of the Pentateuch composed in the Gaonic period of the ninth century.

A source book for the student of Hasidism, a religious movement which arose among the Jews of Poland in the eighteenth century, is *Toldoth Yakob Yosci* by Jacob Joseph Cohen of Polonnoye, issued in Korzec in 1780. This work occasioned such violent controversy that almost the entire edition was burned by the enemies of Hasidism. Although of recent date, mention may be made also of a number of Halakhic works which were printed in Poland. They are of particular value now, since the well known printing establishments were destroyed and Hebrew books burned following the invasion of Poland.

SLAVICA

The policy governing acquisitions in the Slavic fields during the year has had as its purpose the following objectives:

1. The addition of all reference tools: encyclopedias, statistical yearbooks, handbooks, dictionaries (general, special and technical) not already represented in the collections.
2. The systematic acquisition of all recent Soviet publications, especially on history, politics, economics, political science, belles-lettres, art, journalism, and bibliography.
3. The securing of the most significant Russian books published outside Russia.
4. The collection of the literatures of Slavic languages other than Russian.

This policy has resulted in the receipt of more than 2,000 volumes of the highest importance to America's war effort and to America's Slavists. A considerable quantity of material on the geographical subdivisions of the Soviet Union has been acquired. In addition a beginning has been made in the direction of adequate representation of Polish and Czech publications.

Through exchange with the Slavonic Division of the New York Public Library several hundred volumes have been received. It is contemplated that further accretions may be obtained through that source.

More recently Mr. Kemenov, of V. O. K. S., in behalf of the Moscow Central Library of Foreign Literature, has arranged for the inter-

change of recent publications between that institution and the Library of Congress.

Among the more outstanding acquisitions of the year we note particularly the following:

Fizicheskii Slovar', ed. by P. N. Belikov, Moscow, 1936-39, 5 v.

Regarded by the specialists as one of the best existing encyclopaedias in the field of physics.

A collection of the writings of Machar, Čapek, Zeyer, Slowacki, Krasinski, Prus, and other Czech and Polish authors.

An important and particularly rich collection of books on the history of the Russian theater, including, among others, rare and valuable monographs on the Moscow Arts Theater of Stanislavsky, on the Moscow Mal'yi Theater, on the Moscow Kamernyi Theater of Tairov, on the Meierkhold Theater, on the Moscow Children's Theater, on the Kommissarjevsky Theater, on the theaters in Leningrad, Uzbekistan, etc.

Typical of our accessions are:

For the Black Sea: *Trudy s'ezda deiatelei Chernomorskogo poberezh'ia Kavkaza*, St. Petersburg, 1913-14, 3 vols.

For the Caucasus: *Perevaly Kavkaza*, Moscow 1938 (with many maps).

For Turkestan: *Serebrennikov, Turkestanskii krai*, Tashkent, 1914.

For the Far East: Various confidential publications of the Imperial Russian General Staff.

RARIORA

As a memorial to her husband, the late Felix M. Warburg, of New York City, Mrs. Warburg has presented a Lutheran version of the Bible, printed at Wittenberg by Hans Lufft in 1541, and a tiny fifteenth century manuscript Book of Hours.

The inside front cover of the Bible is inscribed "Martinus Luther" followed by three lines in German which, in translation, read: "There is no bush in the Bible so small that if shaken it does not yield an apple." The inscription appears to be contemporaneous with the printing of the volume, but it is not certain that it was either written or composed by Luther himself.

The Book of Hours, probably executed at Bruges during the last decade of the fifteenth century, is considered one of the most beautiful examples in existence of Flemish miniature art. Written upon the finest vellum, the little volume measures four inches by three inches. Fifty-six beautiful miniatures of varying size, and seventy-three illuminated borders embellish its leaves.

The early provenience of the volume is not known. In 1826 it was in the library of the great French collector, M. J. J. de Bure l'ainé,

who signed his name and the date of its acquisition on the inside front cover. It remained in his possession until 1853, and subsequently found its way into several other celebrated French collections. Mr. Quaritch, the London book seller, brought it to England in 1902, and shortly thereafter sold it to Mr. Robert Hoe, of New York. At the Hoe sale in 1911 the manuscript was purchased by Mr. G. D. Smith, who later sold it to Mr. Warburg.

On February 10, 1942, Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador to the United States, presented to the Library on behalf of the donors, Major and Mrs. E. W. B. Gill, and their four children, of Larkfield, Boar's Hill, Oxford, a copy of the second folio edition of Shakespeare's collected dramatic works, published at London in 1632. It was the expressed wish of the donors that it be presented to the people of the United States "as a mark of the gratitude of the ordinary people of England for all they have done and are doing."

Professor William Ruff, of New Haven, has presented us with a fine collection of first and later editions of the writings of Sir Walter Scott.

Grateful acknowledgment is made to the British Embassy for the gift of the death mask of Lord Lothian, former British Ambassador to the United States.

The Library has acquired the Albert May Todd copy of the Complutensian Polyglot Bible, described by Daniel Berkeley Updike as "one of the masterpieces of Spanish typography."

IDEOLOGIES

Important additions to the collections have been made in the fields of European philosophy (from the Greeks to the present time), of the ancient and modern philosophy of Judaism, of European theology, and of the political *Weltanschauung* of Nazism, as well as of writings of German and other European emigrants affecting American thinking. Especially significant has been the acquisition of confidential reports concerning Nazi Germany written by *Sozial Demokraten* who carried on underground work in Germany following the dissolution of their party. Several lots of anti-Nazi periodicals and pamphlets have been secured totaling 116 titles and 1,903 items. These include files of *Tage-Buch*, April 5, 1930-March 11, 1933; *Neue Tage-Buch*, September 9, 1933-May 11, 1940; *Die Weltbühne*, Potsdam, September 16, 1930-March 7, 1933; *Die Wiener Weltbühne*, Vienna, March 17-30, 1933, continued as *Die Neue Weltbühne*, Prague, April 6, 1933-August 31, 1939; *Freies Deutschland*, Brussels, June 17, 1937-August 24, 1939. Examples of the literature of the German liberals, which were printed in London and Paris, have also been received.

Among other manuscripts, one, of value because it goes back to a prime source of present-day German thought, consists of the notes taken by Heinrich Gustav Hotho of Hegel's lectures on the Philosophy of Law, 1827. It is a more interesting document than the printed text of Hegel's *Grundlinien der Philosophie des Rechts*, published in 1821.

Science and Technology

GENERAL

The Smithsonian Institution's deposit together with the operations of the copyright law have brought about the existence in the Library of Congress of a preëminent collection of science and technology. It has now reached a point where the Library has felt justified, in view of the times, in establishing a Science and Technology Reading Room. Due to the copyright deposit of many domestic titles, the Library's special effort in these fields is devoted to securing foreign books and periodicals. Many of these will have value permanently; others, it is to be expected, only for the duration of the war.

The outstanding accession in technology, however, was the receipt of and continuing subscription to the current card service of the Engineering Index, which indexes and abstracts technical periodical articles. Weekly the Library receives the titles, each on a card with a brief summary, and files them by subject so that the latest technical periodical information can be found readily. This is believed to be the only set of the service available to the public in Washington.

Our efforts to secure books of cultural value in the sciences and their history has been kept in mind. It is to be noted, of course, that the quality of our collection of fundamental books in this humanistic aspect of science is extremely high and that therefore it is only an especially important item that we attempt to secure. One such publication that came to us this year was James Cutbush's *The Philosophy of Experimental Chemistry*, which was issued in two volumes by Pierce of Philadelphia in 1813. James Cutbush was one of the early professors at West Point, and this work was one of the first of his writings. A first edition is a rare early American imprint.

Another field where it is rarely necessary for the Library to acquire a title of older date is that comprised of the proceedings and transactions of learned societies. Our collection of such publications, due to the Smithsonian Institution's deposit, is probably the best in the United States. It seemed wise this year, however, to acquire two titles in this field, periodicals of great current importance. The first was

De Tropische Natuur (Orgaan van de Nederlandisch-Indische natuur histor), issued at Weltevreden by A. J. Koens since 1912. This details the fauna and flora of the East Indies and is the only publication of its kind. The second was the important *Biochemisches Centralblatt*, of which we added the first eighteen volumes, from 1903 through 1916. This is a very useful addition to our sizeable holdings of German chemical publications.

AERONAUTICS

No collection of the Library is more apposite to the war needs of the Government and people of the United States than the Library's holdings in aeronautics. Here the Library's canon of selection provides for completeness, and our collections in aeronautics are already the strongest in the country. Special efforts have always been made to obtain copies of aeronautical Americana. Where we lack original copies of materials which are not generally available in the book trade, we have attempted to acquire photostatic reproductions.

Among current publications the Library receives, of course, the copyright copies of items issued in the United States, and it has a "blanket order" for all aeronautical publications issued in Great Britain. In addition there is now under way a drive to get all state documents which relate to aeronautics. Particular responsibility is felt for the acquisition and preservation of much material which may be of use infrequently and which would therefore not be preserved by other libraries. Company house organs, annual reports of aviation companies, special trade literature, and pamphlets are the objects of a continuing acquisition campaign on the part of the Library.

CHAPTER V

PROCESSING

In the previous chapters the services of the Library and the development of the collections have been reported. The services of the Library are its reasons for existence, and the quality of its collections is a measure of the facilities at hand through which the Library is equipped to serve its clientele. Underlying the collections and the services are the procedures by which materials are acquired and prepared for use. On these activities rests, in major part, the success with which the Library meets its obligations. The business operations involved in the purchasing and receiving of materials and the technical and professional procedures necessary to the preparation of material for the collections are operations with which readers are rarely familiar. They are crucial in the work of the Library, however, and a review of them is essential to the completeness of this report.

Efforts to centralize administratively all the processing activities of the Library have continued with some measure of success. Accessioning activities are now concentrated almost entirely in the Accessions Division, exceptions being made in only a few cases where circumstances make for greater efficiency in handling the materials. The cataloging procedures are not yet centralized to so great an extent. As the year closed, however, plans had been made for transferring the cataloging of music from the Music Division to the Processing Department. Materials for which cataloging responsibility remains in the reference divisions are those for which the problem is complicated by reason of language or special form. These are the materials in Chinese, Japanese, Indic, and Hebrew languages, on the one hand, and manuscripts, prints, and maps, on the other. When staff with the necessary specialized knowledge can be provided in the processing divisions, responsibility for cataloging will be centralized.

Two projects have been started during 1942 which will receive concerted attention during the next fiscal year. The first of these is the review of all of the policies of the Library controlling the methods of acquisition and the treatment of materials added to the collections by the Library. The second is the study of the flow of materials through the processing operations. The first will contribute materially to the understanding with which the staff of the Library

proceeds with the processing operations. The latter should result in marked economy in the processing procedures and should make materials available for use more promptly.

The determination of the costs of processing operations was one objective toward which less progress was made during the year than had been hoped. With the assistance of the General Accounting Office, accounting records have been perfected for card printing which enable the Library to arrive at reasonably accurate costs. For the other processing operations, we are forced to look forward to the coming year for equally tangible results. It can be reported, however, that a measure of progress has been attained in job analyses on which the cost accounting records for accessioning and cataloging procedures must be based. Libraries have struggled for decades with the problem of cataloging costs. Lack of progress is primarily attributable to the difficulty of analyzing jobs so as to give meaningful measures of the work done. New approaches to this problem which promise greater success are now being studied.

Improvements in the economy of operations depend only in part, however, on cost analysis. Reference has already been made to studies on the flow of materials through the processing operations. It is being demonstrated that these studies bring to light unnecessary steps in processing which will be eliminated. One important need for cost studies is the development of effective production standards. These are of great importance for the evaluation of the work accomplished by assistants engaged in the various operations.

Mention was made in the 1941 Annual Report of the Process File in which are recorded all titles which have been received and are being prepared for the collections. During the past year, the scope of the File has been extended to include card entries for all material on order as well as for books in process of cataloging. The File now ties together into one record all the steps in processing, and through it materials received are traceable through the various processing procedures and made readily available to readers from the time they are received in the Library.

The usefulness of the File has been extended by the Process Information Unit, established in April with two assistants. From its establishment to the end of June, the Unit received nearly two thousand requests, mostly by telephone, for information about books in process. The greatest number of requests came from the Congressional Unit, Interlibrary Loan and Government Loan Units, and the War Production Board. These requests usually require that materials be located and slips inserted calling for items to be

hastened through the processing procedures to insure prompt delivery to the requesting unit.

Accessions

The development of the collections from the point of view of selection, planning, and materials received has been discussed in the chapter on acquisitions. This report may be supplemented at this point by some account of the procedures by which materials have been acquired and accessioned. The principal objectives during the year have been the clearing up of arrearages in the payment of vouchers and the centralized accessioning of serial publications.

On June 30, 1940, there was an accumulation of 2,614 bills dating from 1934. During the year following, this number was reduced to 601. Due to the fact that more than 400 of these bills were owed to foreign firms, it was believed that payment might necessarily be carried over to the end of the war. In spite of the spread of the war, however, all but seventy-five of these bills had been paid by June 30, 1942. Of the seventy-five unpaid bills, twenty-four originated in the period 1935-39. Of these, twenty-three are from firms in Axis-dominated countries. Another fifty-one were dated in 1940. Of these forty-two are from firms in Axis-dominated countries. On sixteen of the seventy-five unpaid accounts, no material was received. In addition to these bills, mention may be made of fourteen unpaid invoices for the year 1941, of which twelve are from Axis-dominated countries. Payment of current invoices is being made with reasonable promptness.

In the introductory chapter, special mention has been made of the continued development of the Serial Record. The staff of the Record has been expanded and reorganized, and marked progress has been made in the development of the visible checking record. Additional equipment was acquired to provide for the expansion of the Record to approximately fifty thousand titles. Checking cards for more than fifteen thousand titles had been prepared by the end of the fiscal year, and all current accessions for these titles were recorded. This work was accomplished by a staff which never numbered more than six and, for several months during the period of development, consisted of but two or three assistants. With the additional seven positions provided in the special appropriation, it is anticipated that rapid progress will be made during the coming year. When completed, this record will contain an entry for every serial publication

received in the Library, exclusive of newspapers (but including general periodicals; serials publications of institutions, societies, and governmental agencies; and all books, monographs, and pamphlets issued in numbered series, with the exception of publishers' series), and all non-serial continuations issued in parts, such as in fascicles or loose-leaf form. The information for each title will include a record of current issues received, a complete record of the holdings, source of publication, the location within the Library of current issues received, information regarding volumes bound, the call number of classified holdings, essential historical notes, such as changes in title or publisher, and billing information. In view of the excellent results accomplished in 1941-42 under inadequate conditions as to staff, quarters, and equipment, it is anticipated that the end of the fiscal year 1943 will find the Serial Record well along toward completion, marking a notable addition to the reference as well as the processing equipment of the Library.

An important development in accessions' procedures has been the organization during the year of the General Exchange and Documents Exchange Sections. The General Exchange Section, which began functioning on November 15, 1941, as the Duplicates and Exchange Section, has brought to the Library 91,013 volumes and pamphlets, an increase of more than three hundred percent over 1940-41. The materials distributed from our general duplicates' collections increased more than three hundred and seventy percent in the same period. A vigorous program of soliciting gifts has also proved to be an important procedure for the development of the collections.

A byproduct of the acquisition program of the Library has been the accumulation of large numbers of duplicates not needed for the permanent collections. When these number some hundreds of thousands, as they now do, they pose major administrative problems. Storage space, arrangement, and ultimate disposition all require special attention and great expenditure of staff time. As the year closed, the problem was being studied to reduce the duplicate collection to manageable proportions. Special efforts will be continued to use the duplicates to bring needed materials to the Library's collections through exchange.

The Library has fallen behind in the searching required for the order of books for purchase and for the checking of materials received through gift and exchange. Due largely to the heavy rate of turnover among assistants and the extended period required to develop the needed competence, we have been unable to keep up with the searching load. Many purchase requests have been badly delayed

for this reason, resulting in the frequent loss of items no longer obtainable when the orders are placed. It is necessary also that a large proportion of materials received through gift and exchange be searched against the catalogs of the Library to determine whether specific titles are duplicates or must receive original cataloging. The arrearages in this group have increased during the year. The temporary transfer of personnel from other jobs is relieving the pressure to some extent.

Selection of Material for Cataloging

Materials come to the Library from many sources and are of varying degrees of importance from the standpoint of immediate use. An effort is made to give first attention in cataloging to those materials in greatest demand. To assure prompt availability, special status is given to particular titles in the processing procedures. In cases of immediate need, books are "rushed" through the process within twenty-four hours. A large number of other titles are designated "hasten," and the processing procedures are completed within a period of one week. Included under such treatment are all current American copyright books and all materials selected by war agencies for preferential treatment. It is also necessary to withdraw particular items from uncataloged arrears as the demand requires and, in some instances, to give the cataloging of such titles priority over others received more recently.

Due to the greatly increased demands of the war agencies, provision has been made in the processing divisions for preliminary examination of incoming materials to give opportunity for selection of items which may be immediately useful. Intense effort has been made to assure prompt delivery of these materials to readers. This service is accomplished for serial publications by permitting in the Serial Record the scanning of the immense current serial intake of the Library almost as soon as received. This privilege has been allowed both indirectly, through the abstracting staff of the Library's Legislative Reference Service, and directly to the Bureau of Intelligence of the Office of War Information. Books are also examined in the same manner in the Purchase Clearing, the Gift, and the General Exchange Sections, and in the Copyright Office.

Lacking adequate staff to complete the processing of uncataloged arrears in the near future, it is necessary to select for treatment from time to time items of immediate importance. The demands for war information have stimulated attention to this problem also. For example, the uncataloged collections of Russian materials have been

carefully reviewed, and all reference materials of likely use to war agencies are being cataloged and made more readily available.

Cataloging

Cataloging treatment accorded materials added to the Library's collections involves the bibliographical description of separate titles, their classification by subject, and the preparation of subject entries for the dictionary card catalog. All materials to be cataloged go directly to the Temporary Cataloging Section where preliminary descriptions of the titles are prepared. These preliminary descriptions are completed by the descriptive and subject catalogers and become the copy which is sent to the Library branch of the Government Printing Office. This is the normal treatment accorded books, periodicals, and documents received by the Library. Under usual conditions, the present staff of the processing divisions would be able to catalog or otherwise arrange for use all of the current receipts of the Library and gradually reduce the number of arrearages. An abnormal number of changes in the staff, however, has resulted in occasional delays in current material at some points, and the flow of materials through processing has been maintained only by the greatest effort.

Special problems are presented in cataloging by the form of materials, such as maps, prints, manuscripts, and materials in languages in non-Roman alphabets. It is the intention of the Library, however, to progress as rapidly as possible toward a full catalog record of all materials regardless of form or language. Groups of material inadequately cataloged at the present time include microfilms, pamphlets, photographs, phonographic recordings, prints and certain other fine arts materials, and publications in some of the language groups, especially the collections in the Asiatic, Semitic, and Slavic Divisions.

One of the present necessities in the cataloging operations of the Library is the progressive development of rules of practice for cataloging and the development of continued revisions of the list of subject headings and the classification schedules for use in the subject analysis of the collections. The Library of Congress practices in these respects are under constant review, primarily in connection with our own cataloging operations, but also because of the widespread use of Library of Congress procedures by other libraries.

A primary objective of the processing operations is to provide for the users of the Library approaches to its collections based on subject matter. A reader who wishes to consult the books the Library

possesses on a given subject may find them by reference to the entries in the catalog bearing the heading assigned to that subject, or in some instances by reference directly to the collections. The Library system of classification arranges the books on the shelves so that those which deal with the same subject will stand together and those on related subjects near them in the order of their relationship. The subject headings in the card catalog bring together in alphabetical order the entries for books which deal with specific subjects, cross-references being used to direct the reader to related headings. The gradual change in the current significance of different fields of subject matter and the appearance of publications dealing with new and developing subjects makes necessary the continued extension of the list of subject headings adopted by the Library for use in its catalogs. Similarly, frequent revisions must be made in the classification schedules for many subjects. The fourth edition of the general *List of Subject Headings* is now in the hands of the printer. The appearance of this publication has been delayed far beyond expectations. Plans now call for distribution by the end of the calendar year 1942. Supplementing the general list, the Library issues quarterly lists of new subject headings for its own use and for the use by other libraries which have adopted the Library of Congress subject headings as a standard.

Classification schedules for some subjects have already been issued in several editions, and, in addition, there is published a quarterly publication, *Library of Congress Classification—Additions and Changes*. New or revised schedules have been issued during the year for Class CN: Epigraphy; Class PA Supplement: Byzantine and Modern Greek Literature, Medieval and Modern Latin Literature; Class PT, Part 2: Dutch and Scandinavian Literature. There has also been issued a revised and enlarged edition of the *Outline of the Library of Congress Classification*. The Library's system of classification still lacks provision for Law, Hebrew literature, and Russian literature. It is hoped that the next fiscal year will see the publication of the classification of Russian literature which has been developed but is not yet ready for the printer.

The preparation of copy for these publications is incidental to the daily work of the subject catalogers. It is accomplished by keeping up-to-date lists of headings on cards which conform to changes in terminology and to the development of new concepts as they appear in various fields of knowledge. These must be checked for accuracy, consistency, and conformity to approved practices.

There is a definite need both in the Library of Congress and in other libraries for manuals on the use of our subject headings and our system of classification. Such manuals would state the theoretical basis for our approach to the subject analysis of books. They would describe the structure of subject headings and classification schedules and interpret their use for practical application. It is also desirable that the descriptive cataloging practices be similarly codified, especially the practices now in effect for book description. Under present conditions of staff, it is not now feasible to undertake publications of this scope. The need for such manuals, however, is great, and the Library recognizes a responsibility to make or to help make them a reality.

Mention should be made of our continued classification of a large number of currently cataloged books by the Dewey Decimal Classification as a service to American libraries, a great majority of which use this system. During the past year, a total of 32,512 titles were so classified, bringing the total since the organization of this work in April 1930 to 397,867. The classification numbers so assigned appear on the printed cards.

The Printing of Cards

The steps by which copy for printed cards is prepared have already been suggested. These steps include preliminary cataloging, the completion of copy by application of descriptive and subject cataloging procedures, and editorial work for uniformity of style. The cards are printed in the branch of the Government Printing Office located in the Annex. The Library is indebted to this printing office for its close cooperation, which includes daily reports of the state of copy in various stages of printing and constant readiness to assist the Library in every way possible in the production of cards.

The primary purposes of card printing are to provide cards for the Library's own catalogs and for distribution to the seventy-six depository libraries. Of almost equal importance is the sale of additional cards to other libraries. The net receipts from sales of printed cards for the year were \$331,218.97.¹ Of this sum, \$318,958.86 were received from sales to regular subscribers, \$9,835.93 from sales to Federal libraries, and \$2,424.18 from sales to libraries abroad. Improved control and functioning of the cataloging procedures and a marked increase in production have been decisive factors in providing

¹ \$1,721.89 of this amount was received from the sale of publications of the Library of Congress. Since January 1912 the distribution of Library of Congress publications for sale has been handled by the Superintendent of Documents.

a better service to card subscribers during the past year. It has been encouraging during the year to receive many notes from subscribers expressing general satisfaction with the service. On the whole, the service is now on a more nearly satisfactory basis than it has been for several years. In the report for 1941 it was stated that except for unusual instances it is believed possible to establish and maintain a schedule of three weeks for new copyright books from receipt of the books in the Copyright Office to the production of printed cards. No formal record has been kept during the past year, but from the favorable comments received from libraries it is assumed that a schedule approaching this is being maintained for many new publications. It is not intended, of course, to rest on this assumption. Records of random titles during recent months have shown that some books are going through this process in less than three weeks, in some instances in as short a period as twelve days. During the coming year the whole problem of controls will be more closely surveyed to the end that in the next annual report more detailed records can be presented.

It is appropriate in reference to improved card service to report again on the receipt of copyright deposits in advance of publication. Marked increase in the cooperation of publishers has contributed in a large degree to the Library's ability to prepare cards more promptly not only for its own catalogs but for those of other libraries. Amendment of Copyright Office Rule No. 24 early in 1940 made it permissible for publishers to deposit their publications in advance of publication date. Support of the proposal by publishers during the year following was not as full as was anticipated, but by the early months of 1941 approximately eleven percent of the books received by copyright were being deposited in advance of publication. Since then, however, the cooperation of publishers has been much more active, with the result that of the more than ten thousand books received by copyright during 1941-42, 17.8 percent were deposited in advance of publication dates.

This increasingly improved record was climaxed in May 1942 by a bulletin addressed by the Executive Secretary of the Book Publishers Bureau, Inc., to heads of publishing firms. The bulletin noted the importance of prompt card service to libraries and quoted an opinion of the Bureau's attorney to the effect that:

Forwarding copies prior to technical publication of a work, assuming, of course, that it was printed in the United States, and that it had a proper copyright notice, would not tend to invalidate the copyright. In other words, if the deposit with the Library of Congress precedes the publication, no damage ensues.

It is hoped that this legal opinion will stimulate the full cooperation of publishers who have withheld it because of concern for the damage which might accrue to their publication rights.

One important factor in the production of cards is the increase in costs. The cost of paper has increased forty percent during the year. Increase in the total cost of printing, including card stock, has been thirty percent. A greater increase has been avoided through economies in printing operations for which the branch printing office is to be commended. An analysis of card sales and operation costs for the year is being completed to determine whether the present income from card sales is sufficient to comply with the statutory provision authorizing the sale of printed cards at a charge of cost plus ten percent. In view of increased costs, it is quite possible that the Library may find it necessary to make a slight increase in the price of cards.

Special mention may be made of increased effort during the year to interest libraries and learned institutions of South America in the use of Library of Congress cards. Several thousands of cards on subjects of special interest have been sent to Latin American countries at the suggestion of the Hispanic Foundation. Several librarians from Latin American countries have visited the Library at various times during the year, and general interest in the card service has been expressed.

Another development of importance for the furtherance of scholarly research and bibliographical work is the undertaking by the Association of Research Libraries to publish the Library of Congress depository catalog in book form. Although this project is a private undertaking, the Library recognizes its great importance to scholarly libraries and is lending its cooperation.

Maintenance of the Catalogs

The processing operations have suffered most during the past year at the point of final preparation of cards and their filing into the catalogs and the labeling of books for the shelves. A large proportion of the assistants employed in these operations is in lower clerical and subprofessional grades. The number of vacancies occurring during the year affecting the different units of the work has been from two to three times the total number of assistants, and, in some instances, the loss of time between resignations and the refilling of positions has seriously retarded the flow of work. At the end of the year, the arrearages in card preparation amounted to approximately two months' work. In spite of disruptions, more than 1,200,000 cards

were prepared for the catalogs. For the most part, the filing of new cards has been kept sufficiently up-to-date to make them immediately available for use by the public and by the staff of the Library, although there has been some delay in the interfiling of supplemental catalogs into the main catalogs.

The maintenance of the card catalog is a key operation in the processing activities of the Library. Many problems are involved in the arrangement and current revision of a catalog of more than ten million cards which, even under the best of conditions, can be extraordinarily confusing to the reader who attempts to make use of the catalog as a guide to the Library's collections. As difficulties experienced by readers are ascertained, efforts are made by the Library to modify its cataloging procedures. This relationship between the reader and the librarian is complex, but assurance is given that the attention of the Library is centered on the problem of discovering new keys to its resources in the interest of its readers.

Preparation of Materials for Shelves

In addition to the cataloging of materials, there are certain procedures to be followed in the preparation of the physical books for the shelves. In the normal flow of materials through the processing operation, marks of ownership are placed in each item, including the addition of a bookplate and perforation of the title page with marks of library ownership. Some improvement was made during the year in these routines to assure more prompt identification of materials coming into the Library as the property of the Library of Congress.

After the cataloging and classification of books have been completed, shelf numbers are recorded in the volumes and labels are attached for identification of books on the shelves. These routines, as well as those involved in card preparation and filing, have suffered drastically during the year because of changes in personnel. The problem was further complicated by an increased volume of material for labeling, reaching in January and February a figure double that ordinarily received. As the increase continued, and in spite of the increase in the workweek, the total number of hours worked declined steadily until in May it was less than half the figure for the previous July. The effects were disastrous. There were times when routines could not be taught or learned and schedules could not be maintained due to lack of assistants. In spite of these extraordinary conditions, the labeling assistants with some aid from other assistants detailed to the operation were able to handle 310,000 pieces out of the 335,000 received, leaving on June 30 an arrearage of only 25,000 pieces.

A Program for the Future

In the processing of books, periodicals, manuscripts, and the great variety of other materials received by the Library, the attention of the staff devoted to this activity must be centered on three general problems. The first of the problems is the necessity for day-by-day processing of the never-ending flow of materials. The second of the problems is the still large accumulation of uncataloged arrearages. The third of the problems is the urgent necessity for reaching out after new methods of treatment which will more successfully record and interpret that share of the flood of the world's print which comes to the Library of Congress.

The content of this report relates primarily to our attack upon the first of these problems. Due in large part to the disruptions in the work caused by frequent and numerous changes in the staff, we have not been able to meet this problem with entire success. Slight gains in our attack on uncataloged arrearages have been offset in part by inability to keep up with the flow of work at some points in the processing operations, particularly where work is carried out largely by clerical and subprofessional assistants. We have met with fair success the challenges made upon the processing operations by the need for prompt and full service of the war agencies making use of the Library's resources.

Both the problem of processing the flood of current print and the problem of catching up with the uncataloged portions of the Library's collections are under constant study. The problems are being attacked from several points, some of which have been related above. Efforts to bring all the processing activities of the Library under centralized administration have already met with a measure of success. These efforts will be continued. Intensive studies of the costs of processing operations and examination of the organization and flow of materials through various steps in processing, from the first receipt of materials until these materials are ready for the shelves, have already brought some gains in increased efficiency. Special emphasis will be placed upon these studies during the coming year.

During the past year further progress has been made toward the improvement and extension of the Library's *List of Subject Headings*, its *Outline of Library of Congress Classification*, and several of the classification schedules. Some progress has been made in preparation of a code and style manual for descriptive cataloging and a manual for cooperative cataloging. These are all a part of the Library's continuing program and will, as usual, receive in the coming year all

the time and attention which the staff of the Library can bring to bear upon them.

The third problem may well be restated—the urgent necessity for reaching out after new methods of treatment which will successfully record and interpret the flood of print which comes to the Library of Congress. This is only in part the problem of the Library of Congress. It is also a problem which we hold in common with the whole world of libraries and scholarship. This is true because the publications which come into the Library of Congress are only a small part of the total record. No one library can solve this problem alone, for it is a problem crucial to the welfare of democratic society. The Library of Congress is prepared to devote an increasing share of its energies to a cooperative attack upon this problem.

CHAPTER VI

CUSTODY OF COLLECTIONS AND BUILDINGS

The collections which are amassed within its walls constitute the basic reason for the Library's existence. Responsibility for the custody of these collections takes two forms. A general responsibility for maintaining and guarding the Library buildings, together with their contents, rests with the Superintendent of the Buildings. Immediate care of the collections, however, is lodged in the divisions having a special interest in them, while an over-all superintendence of the details of custody (shelf and stack arrangement, binding and repair, inventory, etc.) is exercised by the Keeper of the Collections. The two fields of responsibility meet but do not overlap; for example, the Superintendent is responsible for ventilating and heating the buildings, but the Keeper is responsible for ascertaining that the conditions of ventilation and of heating are not detrimental to the collections of books, manuscripts, maps, prints, photographs, music, etc.

Emergency Protection of the Collections

The most extensive, laborious and significant series of operations affecting the custody of the collections during the past year and perhaps in the Library's history were those adopted immediately after Pearl Harbor to assure the security of the most valuable items from any predictable hazard. These operations had been planned in advance; the collections had been examined piece by piece, and a selection had been made of the items which it might be necessary to place in protective storage; these items had been designated, and packing lists had been prepared; "dummies" were ready to be placed on the shelves in place of the items which might be removed; and suitable depositories had been located and secured.¹

To make it possible to have everything in readiness in the event of an emergency, a special appropriation was sought in March 1941 (House Document No. 155, 77th Congress, 1st Session) "to enable the Librarian to effect precautionary measures for the security of the collections." The sum of \$30,000 was appropriated. Out of this sum a large number of collapsible packing cases (of the same type as

¹ Reports on these preliminary arrangements have been published in the following: *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1941*, pp. 156, 349; Jerrold Orne: *Report on the Precautionary Measures Regarding the Collections Adopted by the Library of Congress* [Washington: Library of Congress, May 1941] 25 p. mimeographed; Jerrold Orne: *The Library of Congress Prepares for Emergencies*. A. L. A. Bulletin 35:341-348, June 1941.

those used by the British Museum Library in like circumstances) were purchased and stored.² By approximately the end of June 1941, all preliminary arrangements had been made.

Very shortly after December 7, 1941, the plans thus made were put into effect.³ The most important pieces in the possession of the Library were the first to be removed—the original of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Articles of Confederation, the Lincoln Cathedral copy of Magna Carta (confided to our custody by the British Government), and the St. Blasius-St. Paul copy of the Gutenberg Bible. These were placed in special sealed containers made especially for them and removed under guard. Immediately thereafter the packing and shipment of other original documents of the highest importance to American history (such as the papers of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson) were begun. On January 14, 1942, additional funds were requested for completing the program (House Document No. 565, 77th Congress, 2d Session). The first shipment was made on December 29, 1941; the last of thirty shipments was stored in its depository on May 14, 1942. In all, a total of 4,723 boxes have been placed in four separate repositories in four different localities where they will be kept under continuous guard until they may once more be returned to Washington.

The following table indicates the number of boxes and the categories of materials evacuated:

Aeronautics.....	14
Documents.....	5
Exhibits.....	5
Fine Arts.....	309
General Collections (Classes E and F).....	197
Law.....	236
Manuscripts.....	1, 953
Maps.....	79
Microfilms.....	6
Music.....	552
Orientalia.....	189
Periodicals.....	475
Rare Books.....	575
Semitic.....	26
Slavic.....	78
Special (60 cubic feet).....	24
Total.....	4, 723

² As a result of many inquiries regarding these plywood boxes, the invitation for bids and the specifications under which they were purchased, dated July 1, 1942, have been multifolded for distribution.

³ A short account has been published under the title, *The Library of Congress Protects its Collections* in the A. L. A. Bulletin, February 1942; reprinted as a separate, Washington, Government Printing Office, 1942.

Among the materials which it was deemed advisable to protect from possible hazard were certain of the records of the Library, built up at tremendous cost over a great many years, such as the catalogs and shelflists. These, if destroyed, could be reconstituted only by duplication of the original cost. In the case of the Union Catalog, it was found possible to remove it, together with its operating personnel, from Washington. In the case of other catalogs, where such removal was not possible, microfilm copies were made and have been placed in storage. The following are the records thus treated:

	<i>Cards</i>	<i>Rolls</i>
Authority cards, Second Official Catalog-----	700,000	205
General classified collections—card shelflist-----	206,041	51
General classified collections—sheet shelflist-----	¹ 575,832	282
Law shelflist-----	125,000	25
Music shelflist (including Early Americana Catalog and Folk Song Catalog)-----	270,000	54
Newspaper checklist-----	20,000	4
Newspaper want-list-----	20,000	4
Orientalia catalogs and shelflist-----	70,000	14
Public Catalog-----	5,925,000	1,185
Rare Book Collection shelflist (including Houdini and Broadside collections)-----	100,000	20
Semitic Division catalogs-----	45,000	9
Slavic Division catalogs-----	120,000	22
Miscellaneous retakes-----		3
Total (cards and sheets)-----	8,176,873	1,878

¹ Sheets.

The entire operation of packing, checking, transporting, guarding material in transit, effecting storage arrangement, and microfilming occupied the entire time of a large portion of the staff over a period of many weeks, and exacted from all concerned an enormous amount of unusual effort and sacrifice. Much of this work was voluntary. For the tremendous microfilming job the Library did not, of course, have sufficient equipment to accomplish the operation in any reasonable time. Cameras were consequently borrowed from the Department of Commerce, and were operated twenty-four hours a day until the task was completed. The location of suitable depositories was also, of course, a matter which required the closest attention. It was necessary to find buildings in which hazards from fire, damp, etc., were at a minimum, in places of the least strategic importance. Such places, available for the purpose, were not easy to find. Where they have been found the use of them has been granted to the Library free of expense by their custodians. To these custodians—who cannot of

course be named now—the Library is very deeply indebted for the facilities thus granted.

While the precautionary measures taken with respect to the collections took the form in large part of removing them from the buildings, other dispositions were simultaneously effected for putting into places of greatest safety within the buildings certain materials necessary for reference use. Shelving equipment was taken from other decks in the Annex in order to equip deck 2, one of the unfinished decks, nearly at the bottom of the stacks; and the entire collection in Class D (History, except American), numbering approximately 250,000 pieces, was removed there from the Main Building.

All these precautionary measures represented additional activities. For the most part the routine operations of the Library were carried on throughout. There were certain exceptions: in the Manuscripts Division, for example, the amount of material to be packed was so great that it was necessary to close this Division temporarily to the public. Certain other divisions were closed for brief periods. The attention of the Keeper of the Collections, under whose supervision the precautionary operations were generally carried out, was necessarily diverted from routines for considerable periods of time; indeed, this officer was absent from his post for a total of thirty-three days on matters connected with the protection of the materials removed from Washington.

Emergency Protection of the Buildings

Simultaneously with the packing and microfilming operations just described other arrangements were being made for the safety of the buildings and the staff in the event of air raids. So far as these arrangements affected the structure or maintenance of the buildings, they were made the responsibility of the Superintendent of the Buildings who acts also under the designation of the Architect of the Capitol for the same purpose. Air raid shelters have been provided in both buildings; in the Main Building a commodious shelter was provided by removing the old stack equipment from the north cellar. An internal alarm system (including a direct telephone connection for the reception of air raid warnings) has been installed; twenty-one tons of sand, together with buckets and shovels, have been distributed at numerous points on each floor and roof level; and arrangements have been made to permit the continued operation of the Library during a black-out. In order to release the services of a portion of the staff for emergency activities, the Main Reading Room has been closed to the public after 6 p. m. since

December 15, 1941, and the general reading room service has been entirely transferred after that hour to the Annex.

It remained, however, to darken the many hundreds of windows of the bookstacks in the Main Building. This was performed, in early winter, with an approved black paint. When summer returned, however, this paint absorbed the sun's heat to such an extent that many of these windows, all of plate glass, were ruptured. It is, of course, impossible at present to replace them.

Organization of other protective services (such as those of air raid wardens and monitors, fire-watchers, first aid detachments, etc.) was placed under the general direction of the Senior Stack Inspector (Mr. Alpheus Walter), assisted by the Assistant Chief, Accessions Division (Mr. William H. Crouch) for the Annex. These other services have been built almost entirely upon the voluntary efforts and the devotion and willingness of the individual members of the staff engaged in them. In training for their special duties, in continuing to give their own time to maintain an organization once achieved, and in taking assignments to posts requiring night duty and other inconveniences, these members of the staff have contributed very materially to the welfare of the Library community.

Binding

Prior to the present fiscal year there had been no unified control of binding. There had, indeed, been a Binding Section in the Supply Office, through which all materials for binding or rebinding were routed, and allotments were there set up, controlling the amount of material which each division might submit. Arrears resulting from the insufficiency of these allotments, or of the appropriation, accumulated, however, within divisions, and were known for the most part only to division chiefs. Separate repair units existed for manuscripts, maps, prints, and rare books. In order to make the best use of the appropriation, from the point of view of the Library as a whole, it was apparent that there should be a centralized consideration of the problems to be met, and centralized control of the means of meeting them. In April 1941, Mr. David Wahl had been assigned to study the matter; his report was submitted in June; after some additional consideration (required especially in connection with the reorganization of the Documents Division and the establishment of the Serial Record) the Binding Office was established on February 10, 1942, absorbing the Binding Section of the Supply Office and the Binding Unit of the Main Reading Room, and placing full control

of all binding operations in a Binding Officer under the jurisdiction of the Keeper of the Collections.

The first objectives of the new office have been to attain uniformity in the preparation of materials for binding, to secure a complete and centralized record of these materials, to effect more direct routing to and from the bindery, and to provide improved statistical controls. Programs are being developed for performing a greater amount of preventive binding than is done at present, through the establishment of repair stations, and for effecting savings in other ways. Meanwhile also, the Government Printing Office, in order to reduce the consumption of critical materials, has discontinued binding in full buckram, and since March has substituted a "victory binding" consisting of half-buckram with heavy marbled paper sides. Though saving material, this form of binding does not significantly alter cost.

Statistics regarding the binding performed during the year may be found as Appendix XI.

Space

The expansion of the Library into two buildings, together with the large number of its activities—activities inseparably connected in many of their operations, in their dependence upon the collections, and in their participation in the flow of work—makes every assignment of space a matter of considerable importance and, at the same time, of considerable delicacy. A number of changes have been made during the year with a view to providing more adequate space for certain activities, giving a more useful arrangement to the collections, and providing room for growth. These changes have followed a carefully prepared program, for, due to the huge size of the individual collections, any rearrangement is a large undertaking.

The Manuscripts Division has been removed to the southwest quarter, third floor, Annex, where it now has adequate facilities for housing its materials in an air-conditioned bookstack, ample reading room space, and space for the important operations of preparation, cataloging, etc. At the same time the manuscripts repair shop, formerly in the northwest attic of the Main Building, was assigned contiguous space and has been newly equipped by the Government Printing Office. The Law Library now occupies the space vacated by the Manuscripts Division in the Main Building.

The activities of the Card Division have all been consolidated on the lower floors of the Annex. Its stock and catalog, together with the card drawing and searching staffs, occupy the lowest bookstack level, while its offices are on the street level. The space vacated by

the Card Division on the third floor has been assigned to the Division of Special Information which performs special functions for the Office of Strategic Services, and to the Division of Intelligence of the Office of War Information.

Following the reorganization of the divisions concerned with governmental and serial publications, the Documents Division was relocated in the northeast pavilion, Main Building; the Census Project was assigned space in the Government Publications Reading Room; and the Bibliography Division was brought closer to the reference service and to the catalog by being placed in the southeast pavilion. The newly established Serial Record was given rooms 28-31, where it stands directly beside the flow of incoming material proceeding from the Mail Division to the Periodicals and Government Publications Reading Room. All unbound serial publications of non-governmental origin have been assembled on decks 34, 35, and 36, close to the Periodicals Reading Room.

At the same time, extensive shifting operations were undertaken with respect to the collections themselves, following a program for relocation approved on October 28, 1941. A sum for additional laborers for this purpose had been made available in the appropriation. Class D (History, except American—approximately 250,000 pieces) was removed to deck 2, Annex; Class H (Social Sciences—700,000 pieces) has been rearranged on nearly 16,000 shelves on decks 5 and 6 in the north stack and decks 44 and 45 in the northeast stack so as to provide for the rearrangement of the collections in political science and so as to be near the Social Sciences Reference Room; Class AP (Periodicals—a much-used collection chiefly of massive volumes, approximately 90,000 in number) has been moved to deck 47, northeast stack, contiguous to the Main Reading Room. Thus, during the year collections numbering over a million pieces have been moved. Other collections greatly needing relocation are law and documents and other collections numbering approximately two million pieces.

Inventory

One of the first interests of the Keeper of the Collections in exercising control over collections as extensive and valuable as those of the Library, is in the perfection and checking of inventorial records. Due to the unusual activities arising out of the war, work during the year on the inventory of the general collections was slow. One important task was, however, completed—the lot inventory of manuscripts, a class of material where no shelflist had previously existed. This list

of more than 5,000 entries was completed, under the supervision of Mr. Richard La Roche, just in time to be of great use in connection with the precautionary removal of manuscript materials and also in connection with the rearrangement of the manuscript collections in their new quarters.

Equipment and Structural Maintenance

The appropriations for the fiscal year 1942 provided for a number of items of needed equipment and for needed structural changes. It was already apparent at the beginning of the year, however, that materials and manpower were needed for a defense effort which very shortly thereafter became a war effort. Consequently, only such of these items were secured as had been contracted for immediately after the beginning of the year, sometimes in modified form, and in several instances it was determined to make no attempt to expend the appropriation, but to await a more seasonable moment. Among the items which were secured or placed on order were: a fumigating cabinet, installed on the fourth floor, Annex; completion of the program for protecting the Main Building against fire hazards; 6,000 trays for card stock, Card Division; a pneumatic tube, Card Division; 40,000 book supports (of light gauge metal, because the usual standard was already subject to priorities in July 1941); furniture for the Music Division's reading room; the replacement of certain obsolete office appliances; certain new equipment for the cafeteria; and visible index recording equipment for the Serial Record. Among the needed items not procured were a refrigerating compressor, and air-conditioning equipment for the Recording Laboratory and certain other spaces; both of these items had been provided for in special appropriations to the Architect of the Capitol.

In December a thorough search of the buildings was made for useful scrap metal and other materials, with the result that a small mountain was accumulated of the following:

Cast iron.....	90 tons.
Steel.....	50 tons.
Brass and copper.....	10 tons.
Rubber.....	1,800 pounds.

CHAPTER VII

PERSONNEL

Staff changes during 1942 were more than four times as numerous as in 1940. Appointments from outside the service by themselves numbered more than half the total of permanent positions. One division, with a normal staff of 178, had over 350 staff changes during the year, including 103 appointments from outside the service and 21 from other divisions.

This condition of high rate of staff turnover resulted in part, of course, from the operation of the Selective Service Law,¹ and from resignations to enter military service, and in part from the gravitation of personnel to higher paid positions elsewhere. The immediate consequence has been to concentrate attention of division chiefs and of all supervisory officers, to an unusual and excessive degree, upon problems of recruiting and training. The result has also been felt in loss of efficiency, either through actual vacancies or through loss of trained assistants.

The recruitment has kept up—in numbers at least—with the losses from the staff, as demonstrated by the statistics of man-years of employment. These statistics show that out of a total of 1,371.5 permanent positions there was a loss of 78.7 man-years of work through vacancies, the equivalent of the same number of vacancies throughout the year. This loss was nearly six percent of the total. These statistics fail to show the concentration of vacancies in units where they have materially affected the flow of work, the repetition of vacancies in the same positions, or the losses exacted through continuous training of new appointees to the same job. They fail to show, also, that due to the difficulty of finding applicants possessing fully the qualifications ordinarily required for our service, a measure has been adopted similar to that which is effective in the executive branch of the Government, and that since April 18, 1942, all appointments, unless specifically excepted, are war service appointments limited to the duration of the war and six months thereafter.

This concern with recruitment and replacement has occurred at a time when pressure of business was at its highest, and when services were being demanded by Congress, by the war agencies, and by our own internal arrangements (such as those regarding the security of the

¹ On June 30, 1942, 110 members of the staff were on military leave without pay, in the armed forces of the United States. Their names are printed as Appendix I.

collections) which could not be neglected. In order to make it more nearly possible to meet these demands and to provide maximum service, the working hours were extended on February 2, 1942, to forty-four hours a week.

Meanwhile, nevertheless, a number of gains have been made affecting the development of a well-trained and permanent staff. Among the most gratifying of these has been the progress of the classification survey of the Library undertaken by the Civil Service Commission. Although the Commission's staff and responsibilities have been very greatly affected by the war, it has nevertheless been able to keep a group working in the Library. By the end of the fiscal year 1942 this group had completed the survey of the Legislative Reference Service (together with the State Law Index) and of the Card Division. The result in both divisions has been to reallocate upwards an appreciable number of the positions involved, and to assist very greatly in the retention of competent personnel against the attraction of other employment, and in the future recruitment of adequately qualified members of the staff.

The classification survey will continue until it is completed; its findings must not, however, be permitted once more to become out of date and inaccurate. A Classification Officer has therefore been appointed in the Personnel Office to maintain the currency of classification descriptions and job analyses, and for the present to work with the representatives of the Commission in the execution of the survey. It will be the duty of this officer to work closely with the operating divisions on the one hand, and with the Commission's Classification Division on the other, in order to secure uniformity in the appraisal of qualifications and duties throughout the Library in harmony with best government practice.

Certain forward looking steps have also been taken, during the year, particularly in the Legislative Reference Service, toward a program of recruitment and promotion looking to the development of a career service. These steps have involved, at one end, an attempt to secure from the universities the best qualified graduates or graduate students in fields preparing for the public service, and, at the other, the development of these appointees, by varied experience, for positions of greatest usefulness.

Courses of training were, during the year, limited almost exclusively to objects connected with the emergency. Several members of the staff qualified as instructors in first aid and gave instruction in this subject (Miss Faustine Dennis, Miss Barbara O. Gottschalk, Miss Elizabeth G. Graves, Miss Alice Lee Parker, Miss Julia C. Pressey,

Mr. William H. Flannagan, Mr. Robert M. Holmes, Jr., and Mr. Legare H. B. Obear). Mr. Alphcus Walter gave courses in incendiary bomb disposal and fire control.

Instruction in the various language fields was supplemented by an intermediate course in Modern Persian given by Mr. Edwin Wright, of the Division of Special Information, under the auspices of the office of the Consultant in Islamic Art and Archeology.

In order to provide a channel for the expression of employee opinion as to measures which may be taken for the improvement of the operations of the Library, a Staff Advisory Committee, composed of representatives of the two union groups, and of members of the non-unionized staff was created by General Order No. 1118 on May 25, 1942. This Committee has appointed subcommittees to study and to report upon various operations of the Library, and to enlist employee support in improving these operations. It has submitted a number of recommendations, some of which have commended themselves to immediate acceptance, while others have been found worthy of further study.

The mechanism for the disposition of grievances which was reported last year to have been constituted by General Order No. 1014, later extended to cover recommendations for dismissal (General Order No. 1020) and appeals against efficiency ratings (General Orders Nos. 1058 and 1134), has been under observation during the year. In the case of efficiency rating appeals the so-called "1014" procedure has been in competition with the procedure set up by the Civil Service Commission under the Ramspeck Act (5 U. S. C. 669). Out of twenty-four appeals against ratings during 1942, twenty-one were heard by "1014 boards" and three by "Ramspeck boards" with the following results:

<i>Board</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Rating sustained</i>	<i>Rating raised</i>	<i>Man-hours per case</i>	<i>Total man-hours</i>
1014.....	21	4	17	17.6	369.25
Ramspeck.....	3	1	2	15.2	45.5

The record of the time expended refers to actual sessions only and does not include time of preparation or study.

During the year one recommendation of dismissal was appealed to a "1014 board"; the recommendation of the board in this case was favorable to the appellant.

Certain statistics regarding the staff of the Library during the fiscal year 1942, and of the changes affecting it, follow:

Composition of the staff (positions):

Permanent:

Office of the Librarian.....	4
Reference Department.....	454.5
Processing Department.....	379
Administrative Department.....	352
Law Library.....	27
Copyright Office.....	155

Total permanent..... 1,371.5

Sunday opening..... 143

Temporary:

Usual temporary (averaged).....	30
Cooperation with American Republics.....	7
Emergency Relief, Talking Book Project.....	100
Division of Special Information.....	154
Other transfer of appropriations and working funds.....	17
Gift and trust funds (paid wholly from such funds).....	40

Total staff..... 1,862.5

	1940	1941	1942	Increase 1942 over 1941 (per- cent)
Appointments.....	233	533	758	42
Promotions from within.....	179	361	508	57
Transfers.....	127	44	382	-----
Increases within grade.....	25	141	494	-----
Resignations.....	76	186	405	117
Details.....	-----	36	-----	-----
Demotions.....	-----	3	-----	-----
Reallocations.....	18	4	194	-----
Retirement.....	12	17	14	-----
Terminations.....	17	57	229	-----
Separations.....	4	1	-----	-----
Deaths.....	5	7	3	-----
Dismissals.....	-----	-----	1	-----
Total Personnel Changes.....	696	1,390	*3,048	119
Personnel memoranda:				
Number of postings.....	-----	415	635	53
Applications received.....	3,340	5,650	6,654	17
Typing and stenographic tests (per- formed in Copyright Office).....	104	774	999	29

* 338 percent increase over 1910.

CHAPTER VIII

FINANCE

Although the funds handled by the Library derive from several sources, the Library is in every case subject to the controls of the Treasury and of the General Accounting Office in the expenditure or other disposition of them. Mention has been made in previous reports of the examination of the Library's accounting systems instituted by the General Accounting Office late in 1939 at the request of the Librarian. A report of this survey was made on February 11, 1942. It furnished a comprehensive and detailed statement regarding the entire fiscal machinery of the Library, together with recommendations and suggestions for control of funds and accounts. Many of these recommendations, especially those affecting the procedure of the Card Division, Copyright Office, and Accounts Office, had been put into operation during the course of the survey. This report represents a very distinct landmark in the development of financial control within the Library.

Public Law No. 389, 77th Congress, 1st Session (approved December 29, 1941) which was rendered necessary by previous legislation defining the responsibilities of disbursing officers in the executive branch of the Government, requires that certifying officers in the executive establishment be bonded. Upon inquiry by the Librarian respecting the application of similar procedure to the Library, the Comptroller has stated that the Disbursing Officer of the Library cannot be relieved of responsibility merely through the bonding of certifying officers to the United States, but has suggested that the desired result might be effected if bonds of certifying officers were to run not only to the United States but also to the Disbursing Officer. This suggestion is under consideration as a measure not only for assuring the responsibility of division chiefs, but also for providing means for relieving the Disbursing Officer in case of a loss not due to his error.

The sources of the funds for which the Library is accountable, either for expenditure, or for deposit in the Treasury, are as follows:

Appropriations made directly to the Library.

Appropriations made to other agencies but transferred to the Library under provisions of the Economy Act of 1932, as amended (31 U. S. C. 686) or other legislation.

Income from principal held by the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board.

Gifts intended for immediate disbursement for particular projects for the benefit of the Library, its services, or its collections.

Special deposits intended for application for particular purposes for the benefit of the depositors.

Receipts from sales of catalog cards, photoduplicates, and sound recordings. Copyright fees.

Miscellaneous receipts on account of sales of waste paper, lost government property, etc.

Detailed statements of receipts and expenditures of all appropriated and gift funds, as of June 30, 1942, are presented as Appendix III as follows:

A. Funds Available for Expenditure or Obligation—Statement of Activity During Fiscal Year 1942.

B. Permanent Specific Appropriations and Trust Funds—by Donor—Statement of Activity During Fiscal Year 1942.

C. Investments Held by the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board and Cash Deposited as a Permanent Loan to the United States Treasury.

Although the appropriations for the Botanic Garden are disbursed by the Disbursing Officer of the Library, no statement of these funds presented for the reason that the accounts therefor are maintained by the Architect of the Capitol. On the other hand, although the appropriations to the Architect for the mechanical operation and repair of the Library buildings and grounds are neither disbursed nor accounted for by the Library, yet because they are expended in its interest in collaboration with the Superintendent of Buildings, a statement on them, as of June 30, 1942, is supplied in Appendix XIII from the books of the Architect:

D. Appropriations to the Architect of the Capitol for the Mechanical and Structural Maintenance of the Library Buildings and Grounds, Fiscal Year 1942.

Objects of Obligation

In the following table are shown the objects for which obligations were incurred during the fiscal year, including obligations against appropriations of prior years and against such appropriations of the present year as were available for obligation purposes during 1942:

	<i>Annual appropriations</i>	<i>Funds transferred from other governmental agencies</i>	<i>Gift and trust funds including permanent specific appropriations</i>
Personal services.....	\$2, 309, 133	\$400, 797	\$175, 852
Travel expenses.....	12, 302	4, 380	10, 887
Transportation of things.....	14, 799	100	545
Communication services.....	13, 200	2, 310	1, 497
Rents and utility services.....	7, 087	3, 548	598

	<i>Annual ap- propria- tions</i>	<i>Funds trans- ferred from other gov- ernmental agencies</i>	<i>Gift and trust funds including permanent specific ap- propriations</i>
Printing and binding.....	\$600, 203	\$1, 667	\$850
Other contractual services.....	4, 424	9	35, 741
Supplies and materials.....	50, 588	27, 018	31, 876
Books and other library materials.....	669, 687	12, 859	62, 459
Equipment.....	64, 346	6, 887	11, 526
Grants.....			6, 000
Total obligations.....	3, 745, 769	459, 575	340, 831
1942 balance available for 1943.....	136, 884	121	140, 210
Savings or refunds.....	121, 687	4, 826	619
Total available for obligation in 1942.....	4, 004, 340	464, 522	481, 660
1941 balance available in 1942.....	40, 563	5, 367	200, 603
1943 appropriations available in 1942.....	12, 310		
Total appropriations, transfers or receipts.....	3, 951, 467	459, 155	281, 057

The following gifts or grants of funds (all for immediate disbursement of the principal for the purpose specified) were made to the Library during the fiscal year 1942. A statement showing actual receipts, obligations, and expenditures, under these grants is shown below:

The American Council of Learned Societies:

For Asiatic studies.....	\$2, 533. 36
For cataloging photographs collected by Miss Frances B. Johnston.....	750. 00
For traveling expenses in connection with microfilming project.....	1, 350. 00

Anonymous:

For a consultantship in French literature.....	1, 800. 00
For the purchase of a Braille volume.....	5. 00
For the purchase of an Oliver Wendell Holmes manuscript.....	500. 00

Anita McCormick Blaine (Mrs. Emmons Blaine): Toward the maintenance of the Experimental Division of Library Cooperation.....

1, 000. 00

The Carnegie Corporation of New York: Toward the support of the Fellows of the Library.....

10, 000. 00

Church Archives Records—Various donors: For editing the Historical Records Survey, church archives records.....

1, 025. 00

Committee for Inter-American Artistic and Intellectual Relations:	
Toward the expenses of a visit by Sr. Luis Alberto Sánchez to the United States (\$450 refunded to donor).....	\$3, 050. 00
For a grant to Sr. Candido Portinari for painting murals in the Hispanic Foundation.....	4, 000. 00
Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge (Mrs. Frederic Shurtleff Coolidge):	
Toward expenses of concerts.....	250. 00
The Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars:	
For a consultantship in Slavonic history (Second grant, December 1941).....	1, 200. 00
For a consultantship in Scandinavian culture (Second grant, December 1941).....	1, 200. 00
For a consultantship in philosophy (Second grant, December 1941).....	1, 200. 00
A Friend of the Library: For a consultantship in German literature.....	5, 200. 00
The Friends of Music in the Library of Congress: For the enrichment of music collection.....	300. 00
Frank Hogan, Esq.: For the purchase of the original corrected typescript and the corrected galleys of John Steinbeck's work "The Grapes of Wrath".....	350. 00
The Hoover Library on War, Revolution and Peace: For collecting fugitive war material.....	1, 730. 00
The Netherlands Information Bureau: For the maintenance of the Netherlands Studies Unit.....	5, 000. 00
The Oberlaender Trust: For a consultantship in European education.....	400. 00
The Rockefeller Foundation:	
For assistance to South and Central American libraries for the year ending October 27, 1942.....	5, 000. 00
For a consultantship in French literature.....	1, 200. 00
For an experimental study of trends of wartime communications (Third grant, May 1942).....	33, 000. 00
For a consultantship in Slavonic history (Second grant, January 1942).....	1, 200. 00
For a consultantship in Scandinavian culture (Second grant, January 1942).....	1, 200. 00
For a consultantship in philosophy (Second grant, January 1942).....	1, 200. 00
For the Radio Research Project (Second grant, January 1942).....	3, 500. 00
Toward the project for servicing motion picture films.....	25, 000. 00
Gertrude Clarke Whittall (Mrs. Matthew John Whittall): Toward expenses of concerts.....	2, 000. 00
Total.....	116, 143. 36

Interdepartmental Transfers of Funds

Again during the past year the Library has been enabled, through its possession of special facilities, to provide services to other agencies by means of funds transferred to it from appropriations made to other agencies. Transfers were made from the following agencies:

Coordinator of Information: For a Division of Special Information, to provide special library services for the Coordinator of Information...	\$320, 200
Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs: For a legal survey of the other American Republics.....	3, 500
Department of State: For projects in cooperation with the American Republics under the Office of the Librarian, the Documents, Law, and Music Divisions, and Hispanic Foundation.....	35, 000
Office for Emergency Management: For a legislative reference service..	39, 955
Work Projects Administration:	
For the construction of talking books for the blind, etc.....	60, 000
For administrative expenses connected with the above.....	500
Total.....	459, 155

Miscellaneous Receipts

During the fiscal year 1942 there were deposited in the general fund of the Treasury the following receipts:

Copyright fees.....	\$350, 078. 80
Sale of card indexes.....	329, 703. 94
Sale of waste paper.....	1, 041. 45
Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown..	360. 68
Fines and penalties, all other.....	146. 28
Sale of scrap and salvaged materials (Emergency Relief).....	134. 50
Reimbursement, government property lost or damaged.....	33. 76
Unclaimed moneys, Copyright Office.....	10. 40
Total.....	681, 509. 81

CHAPTER IX

THE COPYRIGHT OFFICE

REPORT TO THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS BY THE REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22, 1942.

SIR: The copyright business and the work of the Copyright Office for the fiscal year July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942, inclusive, are summarized as follows:

Registrations and Receipts

The number of registrations and the gross receipts during the current year increased slightly despite the disturbing element of war. Registrations numbered 182,232 as compared with 180,647 the preceding year. Registrations for books printed abroad in a foreign language decreased from 4,086 in the last year preceding the outbreak of war in Europe to 2,504 in fiscal year 1940, 1,553 in fiscal year 1941, to 651 during the past year. A somewhat less marked decline has taken place in a number of English books registered for *ad interim* copyright. The statistics are 1,122 for fiscal year 1939, 958 for 1940, 565 for 1941, and 509 for 1942. The only other marked decline is to be noted in photographs, registrations for which decreased from 2,411 last year to 1,502 this year.

The fees for registrations of copyright amounted to \$334,057. Total earnings were \$351,158.10. The table which follows gives a summary account.

SUMMARY OF COPYRIGHT BUSINESS

FISCAL YEAR 1942

Balance on hand July 1, 1941.....			\$42, 890. 19
Gross receipts July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942.....			376, 906. 63
Total to be accounted for.....			419, 796. 82
Refunded.....	\$18, 922. 05		
Deposited as earned fees.....	350, 078. 80		
Balance carried over to July 1, 1942			
Fees earned in June 1942 but			
not deposited until July 1942.....			
Unfinished Business balance.....	\$4, 574. 60		
Unfinished Business balance.....	11, 858. 33		
Deposit Accounts balance.....	34, 363. 04	50, 795. 97	419, 796. 82

FEES FOR FISCAL YEAR

Registrations for prints and labels.....	\$7, 162 at \$6	\$42, 972. 00
Registrations for published works.....	115, 880 at \$2	231, 760. 00
Registrations for published photographs with- out certificates.....	917 at \$1	917. 00
Registrations for unpublished works.....	46, 785 at \$1	46, 785. 00
Registrations for renewals of prints and labels...	27 at \$6	162. 00
Registrations for renewals, all other classes.....	11, 461 at \$1	11, 461. 00
<hr/>		
Total number of registrations.....	182, 232	
Fees for registrations.....		\$334, 057. 00
Fees for recording 3,474 assignments.....	\$11, 924. 00	
Fees for indexing 13,991 transfers of proprietorship..	1, 399. 10	
Fees for 1,327 certified documents.....	1, 327. 00	
Fees for 414 notices of user recorded.....	414. 00	
Fees for searches made at \$1 per hour of time con- sumed.....	2, 037. 00	17, 101. 10
<hr/>		
Total fees earned, fiscal year 1942.....		\$351, 158. 10

The annual applied fees since July 1, 1897 are shown in Exhibit C, at the end of this report. This table shows that the fees have increased over six-fold in the forty-five years. The total registrations of 6,076,497, and the total fees applied of \$7,595,237.70, are indeed impressive figures.

Copyright Deposits

The total number of separate articles deposited in compliance with the copyright law which were registered during the fiscal year is 286,436. The number of these articles in each class for the last five fiscal years is shown in Exhibit E.

During the present fiscal year 2,980 works were received in response to requests addressed to delinquent copyright owners, and in addition thereto forty-four additional works were received within the demand period where official demands were made, making a total of 3,024.

However, as observed in the Register's Annual Report for 1941, there is good reason to believe that this number, encouraging as it may appear, represents no more than a fraction of the cases occurring all over the United States in which works are published with copyright notice, of which neither the Library nor the Register of Copyrights can possibly have a complete knowledge and in connection with which the copyright owner makes no attempt whatsoever to meet the requirements of Section 12 of the Copyright Act.

During the fiscal year a total of 174,355 current articles deposited have been transferred to the Library of Congress. This number

included 55,749 books, 94,646 periodical numbers, 20,302 pieces of music, 2,485 maps, and 1,173 photographs and engravings.

Under authority of Section 59 of the Act of March 4, 1909, 1,863 books were transferred during the fiscal year to other governmental libraries in the District of Columbia. Under this transfer, up to June 30, 1942 the following libraries have since 1909 received the total number of books indicated below:

Department of Agriculture, 4,618; Department of Commerce, 23,076; Navy Department, 1,879; Treasury Department, 1,496; Bureau of Education, 22,837; Federal Trade Commission, 31,979; Bureau of Standards, 2,094; Army Medical Library, 10,078; Walter Reed Hospital, 2,884; Engineer School, Corps of Engineers, 3,202; Soldiers' Home, 1,600; Public Library for the District of Columbia, 64,090. A number of other libraries have received a smaller number of books. In all, 192,883 volumes have been thus distributed during the last thirty-three years.

The Copyright Act authorizes the return to copyright claimants of such deposits as are not needed by the Library of Congress or the Copyright Office. Under such authority, 4,094 motion picture films were returned during the fiscal year. However, on May 26, 1942 a new policy was adopted with respect to the retention of motion picture films. Under this arrangement both copies of the motion picture rolls submitted for copyright deposit will be returned to the copyright claimant subject, however, to delivery to the Library upon request of one copy of such copyright films as the Library may select, after screening, for transfer to its permanent collections.

Expenditures

The total obligation for salaries in the Copyright Office during the year was \$279,783.04. Expenditures for stationery, postage, and transportation amounted to \$2,282.68. The allotment for printing the *Catalog of Copyright Entries* was placed at \$45,000 although it is not known how much of this appropriation will actually be required in view of the substitution during the course of the year of photo-offset reproduction for printing. An additional allocation for "Printing and Binding, General" of \$10,834.40 brings total expenditures or allotments to \$337,900.12. It is to be noted, therefore, that the earnings of the Copyright Office exceeded its expenditures by at least \$13,258.98. The final rendering of bills from the Public Printer will probably increase the amount somewhat.

Accounts

On July 6, 1942, the books of the Copyright Office were balanced for June, the accounts for the fiscal year were closed, and the financial statements completed for the Treasury Department, showing that all earned fees to June 30 had been paid into the Treasury.

Correspondence

The business of the Copyright Office, as measured by the volume of correspondence, registered a slight increase during the year in number of items received and an approximately equal decrease in number of items dispatched. The total of incoming letters and parcels was 253,424 as compared with 249,564 the preceding year, and the number dispatched 274,891 as compared to 282,507 the preceding year.

Personnel

On September 30, 1941, Mr. Herbert A. Howell retired from the position of Assistant Register of Copyrights, having served in the Copyright Office since April 1, 1909 and as Assistant Register since December 16, 1937. Mr. Howell was a graduate of the University of Toronto and of Cornell University Law School and had also considerable experience in the practice of law before entering the services of the Copyright Office. These qualifications, added to his long service in the Office, made him especially valuable in dealing with complex legal problems. His work was always thorough and conscientious. The first result of his leisure has been a book on copyright law which has already met with the approval of that section of the Bar which specializes in copyright practice.

Mr. Howell was succeeded in the position of Assistant Register of Copyrights on October 1, 1941, by Mr. W. Harvey Wise, Jr., who had served in a series of positions of steadily increasing responsibility in the Copyright Office since August 1925. Mr. Wise's appointment as Assistant Register thus continued the tradition of promotion from within the ranks which has prevailed in the Copyright Office. His period of service as Assistant Register, though outstanding, was short, as he left on July 1, 1942 to enter the Navy as a Lieutenant, Junior Grade. The vacancy thus created was filled by the recall to the service of Mr. Richard C. De Wolf, who had resigned a year earlier.

The employee turnover in the Copyright Office during the fiscal year has been exceptionally large. Sixty-eight employees, nearly

45 percent of the total staff of the Office, have resigned during the past year. Of these, nineteen have entered the armed services of the United States. Many of the other separations were, of course, due to the national emergency which has resulted in a demand for the services of our employees in other agencies of the Federal Government.

Copyright Office Index

The Copyright Office made and filed approximately 559,950 index cards covering all registered material, all mail received, and all assignments recorded during the year. In addition to its regular routine work, the Mails, Files, and Index Section has accomplished considerable work on the consolidation of the indexes prior to 1937. Two complete indexes have been consolidated and the index of claimants for "Books" covering the years 1897 to 1937 is approximately one-half finished. The effect of the progress of this undertaking in facilitating the movement of correspondence and searches through the Copyright Office is gratifying.

Large Works of Sculpture as Copyright Deposits

It has recently become clear that an amendment to Section II of the Copyright Act is desirable to permit the registration of large and expensive works of sculpture where such works are later reproduced in copies for sale without the deposit of the two copies now required. A bill for the general revision of the Copyright Act, which passed the House of Representatives in 1931 would have authorized the elimination of the deposit provision in the case of any work unsuitable for permanent retention in the Copyright Office or the Library of Congress "by reason of its character, bulk or fragility or because of its dangerous ingredients."

An amendment to accomplish this purpose is deemed desirable in view of the fact that the unreasonable requirement for the deposit of two copies of an expensive work of sculpture has in fact deprived sculptors in many cases of copyright protection in their works.

Copyright Bills and Resolutions in Congress

In my last year's report (p. 396), attention was called to the bill H. R. 4826, "A Bill to amend section 8 of the Copyright Act of March 4, 1909, as amended, so as to preserve the rights of authors during the emergency, and for other purposes," which had been passed by

the House of Representatives on June 2, 1941. On June 3 it was referred to the Senate Committee on Patents; reported out from the Committee, without amendments, July 22, 1941 (Report No. 571); and passed by the Senate on September 17, 1941 (Public No. 258, 77th Cong., 1st Sess., approved September 25, 1941). The purpose of the Act is to prevent authors or copyright proprietors, whether citizens of the United States or nationals of other countries, from losing the opportunity to acquire or preserve protection in their literary works as the result of the disruption of communications due to the present crisis. This relief, under the act, is to be extended only on a basis of reciprocity. The arrangement for reciprocal protection has not yet been effected by the necessary proclamation or Executive Order.

The following bills, among others, were introduced during the fiscal year:

H. R. 6454. "A Bill authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to extend the time for the payment of any fee or for the taking of any action with respect to an application for patent, and for other purposes." Introduced by Mr. Coffee of Washington (by request) January 23, 1942, and referred to the Committee on Patents. 77th Congress, 2d Session.

Section 13 of this Bill provides for the extension of time for paying any fee or taking any action with respect to a copyright on showing that failure to pay such fee or take such action occurred, or the delay in so doing was unavoidably aggravated on account of conditions arising in the present war. However, the purpose of this provision is met by Public No. 258, approved September 25, 1941, above.

H. R. 7127. "A Bill to codify and enact into absolute law title 17 of the United States Code, entitled 'Copyright.'" Introduced by Mr. Keogh, May 25, 1942, and referred to the Committee on Revision of the Laws. 77th Congress, 2d Session.

H. R. 7173. "A Bill to amend the Act entitled 'An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting copyright,' approved March 4, 1909, as amended." Introduced by Mr. Sacks (by request) June 1, 1942, and referred to the Committee on Patents. 77th Congress, 2d Session.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

Following the declaration of war on Japan on December 8, 1941, Germany and Italy on December 11, 1941, Rumania on December 12, 1941, and Bulgaria and Hungary on December 13, 1941, Congress enacted the "First War Powers Act, 1941" (Public No. 354, approved

December 18, 1941, 77th Congress, 1st Session), confirming, ratifying, and amending The Trading with the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 411) as amended. Section 10 of The Trading with the Enemy Act of 1917, pertaining to copyrights, is still in force and effect.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT

No new copyright proclamations establishing mutual protection with foreign countries have been issued within the year covered by this report.

Respectfully submitted.

C. L. BOUVÉ,
Register of Copyrights.

Statistical Summary

EXHIBIT A. Statement of Gross Receipts, Refunds, Net Receipts, and Fees Applied for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1942

Month	Gross receipts	Refunds	Net receipts	Fees applied
1941				
July.....	\$31,452.84	\$1,545.73	\$29,907.11	\$25,998.60
August.....	25,046.81	2,045.84	23,000.97	25,001.40
September.....	31,095.05	1,351.55	29,743.50	27,075.70
October.....	35,981.35	1,641.09	34,340.26	36,663.90
November.....	30,215.50	1,363.60	28,851.90	29,325.30
December.....	35,070.78	1,315.22	33,755.56	29,908.60
1942				
January.....	38,353.30	1,781.71	36,571.59	31,358.40
February.....	28,967.65	1,521.71	27,445.94	27,752.70
March.....	28,184.15	1,000.39	27,183.76	30,008.21
April.....	31,173.43	1,555.07	29,618.36	29,991.60
May.....	28,352.39	1,650.60	26,701.79	28,596.10
June.....	29,934.35	1,210.43	28,723.92	28,574.60
Total.....	370,906.63	18,922.05	351,984.58	351,158.10

Balance brought forward June 30, 1941 \$12,890.19
Gross receipts, fiscal year 1942..... .. 376,906.63

Total to be accounted for..... .. 410,796.82

Amount refunded..... .. \$18,922.05

Copyright fees deposited as miscellaneous receipts during fiscal year, 1942. 350,078.80

Balance carried to July 1, 1942:

Balance of fees earned in June 1941 not deposited in Treasury

until July 1942..... .. \$4,574.60

Unfinished business..... .. 11,859.33

Deposit accounts..... .. 31,363.01

50,796.94

410,796.82

EXHIBIT B. *Record of Applied Fees*

Month	Registrations of prints and labels, including certifi- cates		Registrations of published works, including certifi- cates		Registrations of unpublished works, including certificates		Registrations of published photos (no certificate)	
	Number	Fees at \$6	Number	Fees at \$2	Number	Fees at \$1	Number	Fees at \$1
1941								
July.....	462	\$2,772.00	8,662	\$17,324.00	3,670	\$3,670.00	49	\$49.00
August.....	503	3,018.00	8,260	16,520.00	3,333	3,333.00	38	88.00
September.....	731	4,386.00	8,862	17,724.00	3,524	3,524.00	76	76.00
October.....	867	5,202.00	12,524	25,048.00	3,910	3,910.00	78	78.00
November.....	612	3,672.00	10,075	20,150.00	3,466	3,466.00	32	32.00
December.....	577	3,462.00	10,132	20,264.00	3,522	3,522.00	170	170.00
1942								
January.....	483	2,898.00	10,550	21,100.00	4,239	4,239.00	78	78.00
February.....	524	3,144.00	9,143	18,286.00	4,022	4,022.00	36	36.00
March.....	572	3,432.00	9,832	19,664.00	4,647	4,647.00	79	79.00
April.....	592	3,552.00	9,609	19,218.00	4,255	4,255.00	91	91.00
May.....	600	3,600.00	9,153	18,306.00	3,849	3,849.00	56	56.00
June.....	639	3,834.00	9,078	18,156.00	4,348	4,348.00	84	84.00
Total.....	7,162	42,972.00	115,880	231,760.00	46,785	46,785.00	917	917.00

Month	Registrations of renewals				Total num- ber of regis- trations	Total fees for regis- trations
	Number	Fees at \$6	Number	Fees at \$1		
1941						
July.....	2	\$12.00	1,014	\$1,014.00	13,859	\$24,841.00
August.....			417	417.00	13,601	23,376.00
September.....	1	6.00	766	766.00	13,960	26,482.00
October.....	1	6.00	1,006	1,006.00	18,386	35,250.00
November.....			700	700.00	14,885	28,020.00
December.....	8	48.00	927	927.00	15,336	28,393.00
1942						
January.....	1	6.00	1,477	1,477.00	16,828	29,798.00
February.....	1	6.00	920	920.00	14,646	26,414.00
March.....	2	12.00	861	861.00	15,993	28,695.00
April.....	1	6.00	1,364	1,364.00	15,912	28,486.00
May.....	6	36.00	1,101	1,101.00	14,765	26,948.00
June.....	4	24.00	908	908.00	15,061	27,354.00
Total.....	27	162.00	11,461	11,461.00	182,232	334,057.00

EXHIBIT B. *Record of Applied Fees—Continued*

Month	Certified documents		Assignments and copies		Indexing transfers of proprietorship		Notices of user		Search fees	Total fees applied
	Number	Fees at \$1	Number	Fees	Number	Fees at \$0.10	Number	Fees		
1911										
July.....	42	\$42.00	269	\$750.00	1,826	\$182.60	51	51.00	132.00	\$25,095.60
August.....	98	98.00	315	1,230.00	1,674	167.40	21	21.00	169.00	25,001.40
September.....	90	90.00	280	1,095.00	747	74.70	50	50.00	168.00	27,975.70
October.....	109	109.00	335	1,002.00	1,429	142.90	11	11.00	149.00	36,665.90
November.....	202	202.00	295	792.00	1,223	122.30	25	25.00	161.00	29,325.30
December.....	122	122.00	311	1,022.00	1,256	125.60	42	42.00	201.00	29,698.60
1912										
January.....	62	62.00	351	1,122.00	1,831	183.10	45	45.00	145.00	31,358.10
February.....	162	162.00	325	865.00	977	97.70	8	8.00	203.00	27,752.70
March.....	115	115.00	308	806.00	682	68.20	25	25.00	236.00	30,009.20
April.....	91	91.00	334	1,138.00	596	59.60	55	55.00	162.00	29,094.60
May.....	132	132.00	317	1,164.00	831	83.10	22	22.00	247.00	28,696.10
June.....	90	90.00	279	874.00	886	88.60	41	41.00	121.00	28,571.60
Total.....	1,327	1,327.00	3,753	11,021.00	13,991	1,399.10	411	411.00	2,037.00	351,158.10

EXHIBIT C. Statement of Gross Cash Receipts, Yearly Fees, Number of Registrations, etc., for 45 Fiscal Years

Year	Gross receipts	Yearly fees applied	Number of registrations	Increase in registrations	Decrease in registrations
1897-98.....	\$61,099.56	\$55,926.50	75,545		
1898-99.....	64,185.65	58,267.00	80,968	5,423	
1899-1900.....	71,072.33	65,206.00	94,798	13,830	
1900-1901.....	60,525.25	63,687.50	92,351		2,441
1901-2.....	68,405.08	64,687.00	92,978	627	
1902-3.....	71,533.91	68,874.50	97,970	5,001	
1903-4.....	75,302.83	72,629.00	103,130	5,151	
1904-5.....	80,440.56	78,058.00	113,374	10,244	
1905-6.....	82,610.92	80,198.00	117,704	4,330	
1906-7.....	87,381.31	84,685.00	123,829	6,125	
1907-8.....	85,042.03	82,387.50	119,742		4,087
1908-9.....	87,085.53	83,816.75	120,131	389	
1909-10.....	113,662.83	104,644.95	109,074		11,057
1910-11.....	113,661.52	109,913.95	115,198	6,124	
1911-12.....	120,149.51	116,685.05	120,931	5,733	
1912-13.....	118,968.26	114,980.60	119,495		1,436
1913-14.....	122,636.92	120,219.25	123,154	3,659	
1914-15.....	115,594.55	111,922.75	115,193		7,961
1915-16.....	115,663.42	112,986.85	116,967	774	
1916-17.....	113,808.51	110,077.40	111,438		4,529
1917-18.....	109,105.87	106,352.40	106,728		4,710
1918-19.....	117,518.96	113,118.00	113,003	6,275	
1919-20.....	132,371.37	126,492.25	126,562	13,559	
1920-21.....	141,190.33	134,516.15	135,280	8,718	
1921-22.....	145,398.26	138,516.15	135,633	3,353	
1922-23.....	153,923.62	149,297.00	148,946	10,313	
1923-24.....	167,705.98	162,544.90	162,694	13,748	
1924-25.....	173,971.95	166,909.55	165,848	3,154	
1925-26.....	185,038.29	178,307.20	177,635	11,787	
1926-27.....	191,375.16	184,727.60	184,000	6,365	
1927-28.....	201,054.49	195,167.65	193,914	9,914	
1928-29.....	322,135.82	308,993.80	161,959		31,955
1929-30.....	336,080.75	327,629.90	172,792	10,833	
1930-31.....	312,865.41	309,414.30	164,642		8,150
1931-32.....	284,719.20	280,964.90	151,735		12,907
1932-33.....	254,751.60	250,995.30	137,424		14,311
1933-34.....	258,829.53	251,591.60	139,047	1,623	
1934-35.....	269,348.81	259,881.70	142,031	2,984	
1935-36.....	293,149.82	285,206.90	156,962	14,931	
1936-37.....	295,313.24	289,541.40	154,424		2,538
1937-38.....	326,326.67	298,779.60	166,248	11,824	
1938-39.....	330,466.37	306,764.40	173,135	6,887	
1939-40.....	341,061.35	320,082.60	176,987	3,862	
1940-41.....	347,125.35	347,430.00	180,647	3,650	
1941-42.....	376,906.63	351,158.10	182,232	1,585	
Total	7,933,980.40	7,595,237.70	6,076,497		

EXHIBIT D. Number of Registrations Made During the Last Five Fiscal Years

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38
A	Books:					
	(a) Printed in the United States:					
	Books proper.....	10,377	12,735	11,976	11,612	11,625
	Pamphlets, leaflets, etc.....	33,620	31,187	31,657	33,091	32,705
	Contributions to newspapers and periodicals.....	5,119	5,815	13,926	9,843	8,193
	Total.....	49,116	49,737	60,559	54,536	52,523
	(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language.....	651	1,553	2,504	4,086	3,646
	(c) English books registered for ad interim copyright.....	509	565	958	1,122	1,177
	Total.....	50,276	51,855	64,021	59,744	57,346
B	Periodicals (numbers).....	45,145	42,207	40,173	39,307	39,219
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses.....	963	1,362	1,276	1,135	1,034
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions.....	1,803	5,010	6,450	6,500	7,369
E	Musical compositions.....	50,023	49,135	37,975	40,961	35,334
F	Maps.....	1,217	1,398	1,623	1,566	1,200
G	Works of art, models, or designs.....	2,110	2,187	3,081	3,419	3,330
H	Reproductions of works of art.....	321	343	445	130	59
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.....	2,086	2,359	2,817	2,863	3,309
J	Photographs.....	1,502	2,411	2,590	3,150	3,174
KK	Commercial prints and labels.....	7,162	7,152			
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations.....	2,917	3,058	4,699	3,126	3,010
L	Motion-picture photoplays.....	871	822	800	825	873
M	Motion-pictures not photoplays.....	1,348	976	511	932	1,016
RR	Renewals of commercial prints and labels.....	27	19			
R	Renewals of all other classes.....	11,461	10,323	10,207	10,177	9,940
	Total.....	182,232	180,617	176,997	173,135	166,248

EXHIBIT E. Number of Articles Deposited During the Last Five Fiscal Years

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38
A	Books:					
	(a) Printed in the United States:					
	Books proper.....	20,754	25,470	23,952	22,842	22,846
	Pamphlets, leaflets, etc.....	67,240	62,276	69,374	66,162	65,416
	Contributions to newspapers and periodicals.....	5,119	5,888	13,926	9,843	8,195
	Total.....	93,113	93,634	107,252	98,847	96,457
	(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language.....	651	1,553	2,505	4,086	3,646
	(c) English works registered for ad interim copyright.....	509	565	958	1,122	1,177
	Total.....	94,273	95,752	110,715	104,055	101,280
B	Periodicals.....	90,290	84,214	80,356	76,414	78,498
C	Lectures, sermons, etc.....	963	1,362	1,277	1,135	1,034
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions.....	5,468	5,648	7,052	7,525	8,217
E	Musical compositions.....	60,098	59,369	46,152	49,010	42,624
F	Maps.....	2,402	2,824	3,242	3,114	2,424
G	Works of art, models, or designs.....	2,583	2,964	4,014	4,084	3,879
H	Reproductions of works of art.....	580	552	647	177	92
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.....	2,891	3,302	3,931	3,813	4,661
J	Photographs.....	2,543	4,173	4,403	5,544	5,731
KK & K	Prints, labels, and pictorial illustrations.....	20,026	20,068	7,136	5,677	5,118
L	Motion-picture photoplays.....	1,743	1,625	1,583	1,638	1,731
M	Motion pictures not photoplays.....	2,576	1,884	1,533	1,751	1,945
	Total.....	280,436	283,737	272,041	263,937	257,234

Publications of the Copyright Office

NOTE.—Orders for the following publications (except those listed as free, which may be obtained from the Copyright Office) should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., accompanied by remittance (postage stamps not accepted—coin at sender's risk).

Catalog of Copyright Entries of Books and Other Articles Registered under the Copyright Law. Subscription, \$10 per year.

Also obtainable in sections as follows:

Part I, Group 1. Books. Monthly, with annual index (13 nos.), \$3.00 per year.

Part I, Group 2. Pamphlets, leaflets, contributions to newspapers or periodicals, etc., lectures, sermons, addresses for oral delivery, maps. Monthly, with annual index (13 nos.), \$3.00 per year.

Part I, Group 3. Dramatic compositions, motion pictures. Monthly, with annual index (13 nos.), \$2.00 per year.

Part II. Periodicals. Quarterly, with annual index (4 nos.), \$2.00 per year.

Part III. Musical compositions. Monthly, with annual index (13 nos.), \$3.00 per year.

Part IV. Works of art, reproductions of a work of art, drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character, photographs, prints and pictorial illustrations. Monthly, with annual index (13 nos.), \$2.00 per year.

Dramatic Compositions Copyrighted in the United States, 1870-1916. Over 60,000 titles alphabetically arranged, with complete index to authors, translators, proprietors, etc. 2 vols: 1918. Cloth, \$4.00.

Copyright Enactments of the United States, 1788-1906. (Bulletin 3) 2d ed. 174 p. 1906. Cloth, 35 cents.

Copyright in Congress, 1789-1904. A bibliography and chronological record of all proceedings in Congress in relation to copyright. (Bulletin 8) 468 p. 1905. Cloth, 65 cents.

Copyright Law of the United States of America; being the Act of March 4, 1909, as amended, together with rules for practice and procedure. (Bulletin 14) vi, 76 p. 1941. 15 cents.

Code of Federal Regulations for the Copyright Office. Chapter II, title 37, of the Code. 16 p. 1942. Free.

Copyright Convention between the United States and Other American Republics, signed at Buenos Aires, August 11, 1910. 7 p. 1942. Free.

Decisions of the United States Courts Involving Copyright, 1909-1914. (Bulletin 17) Second edition. 279 p. 1928. Cloth, 65 cents.

Decisions of the United States Courts Involving Copyright, 1914-1917. (Bulletin 18) 605 p. Reprinted 1938. Cloth, \$1.

Decisions of the United States Courts Involving Copyright, 1918-1924. (Bulletin 19) 477 p. 1926. Cloth, \$1.

Decisions of the United States Courts Involving Copyright, 1924-1935. (Bulletin 20) 947 p. 1936. Cloth, \$1.50.

Decisions of the United States Courts Involving Copyright, 1935-1937. (Bulletin 21) 327 p. 1938. Cloth, 75 cents.

Decisions of the United States Courts Involving Copyright, 1938-June 1939. (Bulletin 22) 327 p. 1939. Cloth, 75 cents.

Information Circular 4. Text of the convention creating an international union for the protection of literary and artistic works, signed at Berne, 1886. Amendments agreed to at Paris, 1896. Free.

Information Circular 4A. Text of the convention creating an international union for the protection of literary and artistic works, signed at Berlin, 1908. Free.

Information Circular 4B. Additional protocol to the international copyright convention of Berlin (1908), signed at Berne, 1914. Free.

Information Circular 4C. (and Appendix). Text of convention creating an international union for the protection of literary and artistic works, revised and signed at Rome, 1928. Free.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I. MEMBERS OF THE STAFF IN THE ARMED SERVICES OF THE UNITED STATES ON JUNE 30, 1942

<i>Name</i>	<i>Division</i>
Agnew, Samuel E.....	Reading Rooms.
Allen, Donald C.....	Binding Office.
Andersen, Arthur M.....	Hispanic Foundation.
Bailey, Howard L.....	Law Library.
Baker, Charles E.....	Reading Rooms.
Baldassare, Silvio F.....	Library Buildings.
Ball, Dudley B.....	Reading Rooms.
Ball, George J.....	Library Buildings.
Bartley, S. Claude.....	Periodicals.
Bennett, Millard M.....	Legislative Reference Service.
Billings, Elden E.....	Legislative Reference Service.
Bonham, Clayton M.....	Library Buildings.
Boswell, Paul.....	Reading Rooms.
Boudinot, Henry M.....	Office of Information.
Bowen, John H.....	Library Buildings.
Bowler, Benedict F.....	Card Division.
Burke, Clinton C.....	Accessions.
Caldwell, Callis.....	Copyright Office.
Cheadle, Harold L.....	Legislative Reference Service.
Cogswell, Kirch J.....	Reading Rooms.
Cook, James W.....	Library Buildings.
Coryell, Donald E.....	Library Buildings.
Creech, Albert M.....	Library Buildings.
Culver, James H.....	Photoduplication.
Curtis, Phillip J.....	Reading Rooms.
Dalton, A. M.....	Library Buildings.
Davis, William E.....	Photoduplication.
Dennis, James L.....	Library Buildings.
Dixon, H. Burgess.....	Reading Rooms.
Douglas, Henry H.....	Reading Rooms.
Dunn, Tracy.....	Reading Rooms.
Durst, Clyde W.....	Copyright Office.
Easley, Claudius M., Jr.....	Reading Rooms.
Ell, John W.....	Law Library.
Erskine, John C.....	Reading Rooms.
Farkas, Emil C.....	Legislative Reference Service.
Flourney, Copley W.....	Reading Rooms.
Frech, Robert.....	Copyright Office.
Fulham, Clarence A.....	Library Buildings.
Gloyd, William H.....	Library Buildings.
Greenway, George E.....	Reading Rooms.
Gunther, Lawrence.....	Legislative Reference Service.
Hardwick, Henry S.....	Library Buildings.
Harp, Willie W.....	Library Buildings.
Harper, Robert E.....	Card Division.
Hatton, Charles A.....	Copyright Office.
Hawes, Richard P.....	Reading Rooms.
Heelen, Hugh M.....	Copyright Office.
Heironimus, Herman H.....	Library Buildings.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Division</i>
Heizer, J. Howard	Copyright Office.
Herbold, James E., Jr	Reading Rooms.
Hollander, Manuel	Smithsonian Division.
Holliday, Robert J	Reading Rooms.
Horton, Frederick M	Reading Rooms.
Houghton, Robert B	Reading Rooms.
Hubbard, John D	Copyright Office.
Ingle, George B	Reading Rooms.
Inman, Newton	Library Buildings.
Jackson, Arthur D	Legislative Reference Service.
Jacobs, Clarence E	Library Buildings.
Jenkins, Willis H	Copyright Office.
Johnson, John G	Library Buildings.
Jones, Perry T	Card Division.
Keeley, Joseph J	Reading Rooms.
Kendrick, L. Carlisle	Reading Rooms.
Kerr, Thomas H., Jr	Reading Rooms.
Kniffin, Wayne D	Law Library.
Lee, Lloyd L	Copyright Office.
Lessley, James M	Rare Book Room.
Lichtenwanger, W. J	Music Division.
Lupton, Herbert W	Copyright Office.
Lyons, Jacob G	Legislative Reference Service.
McFarland, Orin S., Jr	Copyright Office.
Marsh, Nelson R	Library Buildings.
Matthews, J. Aust	Periodicals.
Moonan, Albert P	Card Division.
Neeley, Anderson P	Reading Rooms.
Nixon, William R	Periodicals.
Novick, Frank P	Library Buildings.
Nuner, Robert D	Reading Rooms.
Pierce, Norman A	Reading Rooms.
Poore, John W	Library Buildings.
Powers, James G	Card Division.
Price, Robert F	Reading Rooms.
Pughe, George A., Jr	Personnel Office.
Rempfer, John M	Library Buildings.
Richmond, Harry L	Reading Rooms.
Ridgell, James A	Library Buildings.
Rowe, Melvin J	Library Buildings.
Rutherford, Morton III	Reading Rooms.
Salmon, Edward C	Copyright Office.
Schmitt, Waldo E	Maps Division.
Scott, Warren W	Legislative Reference Service.
Sharp, Freeman W	Legislative Reference Service.
Slone, Joseph J	Library Buildings.
Spalding, C. Sumner	Music Division.
Stein, Cabot T	Photoduplication.
Stephenson, John H	Catalog Preparation & Maintenance.
Summers, Joe J	Copyright Office.
Swanson, Bernard J	Reading Rooms.
Ticknor, Francis B	Copyright Office.
Tighe, Leo W	Rare Book Room.
Van Scoyoc, Charles W	Reading Rooms.
Wachholz, Paul F. W	Hispanic Foundation.
Weaver, Walter C	Photoduplication.
Webb, Willard	Legislative Reference Service.
Wentz, Daniel S	Reading Rooms.
White, George A	Reading Rooms.
Williams, M. Woodridge	Reading Rooms.
Wise, William Harvey, Jr	Copyright Office.

APPENDIX II. PUBLICATIONS

A. LIST OF PRINTED PUBLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1942

ADMINISTRATIVE

- Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1941.* 1942. 426 p. Cloth, \$1.00.
- The Canterbury Pilgrims; Mural Paintings by Ezra Winter, N. A.* In the North Reading Room, Annex. 1942. 3 folded leaves.
- The Constitution of the United States.* An account of its travels since September 17, 1787. Compiled by David C. Mearns and Verner W. Clapp. Second edition. 1942. 18 p.
- General Survey and Statement of Objectives.* By Archibald MacLeish. Second printing. 1941. 34 p. Reprinted from the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1940.*
- The Historicity of the 1494 Discovery of South America.* By William Jerome Wilson. 1942. p. 193-205. Reprinted from *The Hispanic American Historical Review*, v. 22, No. 1, February 1942.
- Libraries in the Contemporary Crisis.* By Archibald MacLeish. Second edition. 1942. 7 p.
- The Library of Congress, Its Collections and Services.* Second edition. 1942. 16 p.
- The Library of Congress Protects Its Collections.* By Archibald MacLeish. 1942. 2 p. Reprinted from the *A. L. A. Bulletin*, February 1942.
- Lincoln Collections in the Library of Congress.* By David C. Mearns, Reference Librarian. 1942. 12 p. Reprinted from the December 1941, issue of *The Abraham Lincoln Quarterly*.
- Magna Carta.* The Lincoln Cathedral copy exhibited in the Library of Congress. Some notes prepared by David C. Mearns and Verner W. Clapp. Revised and reprinted, 1941. 15 p.
- The Thomas Jefferson Murals by Ezra Winter, N. A.* In the Thomas Jefferson Room, South Reading Room, Annex. 1942. [4] p.
- What One Should Know About India, Tibet and Ceylon.* An annotated list of a few dependable books; compiled at the Library of Congress. 1942. 4 p. Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin*, May 1942.

ASIATIC DIVISION

- Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing Period.* 2 v. In press.

BOOKS FOR THE ADULT BLIND

- Books in Braille Placed in the Distributing Libraries, July 1940-June 1941.* 1942. 25 p.
- Books in Moon Placed in the Distributing Libraries, July 1940-June 1941.* 1941. 4 p.
- Instructions to Talking Book Readers.* 1942. 7 p.
- Talking-Book Titles, 1939-1940.* [Third printing]. 1941. 10 p.
- Talking Books for the Blind Placed in the Distributing Libraries, July 1938-June 1939.* Third printing. 1942. 4 p.
- Talking Books Placed in the Distributing Libraries, July 1940-June 1941.* 1942. 18 p.

CARD DIVISION

- L. C. Printed Cards.* How to order and use them. By Charles Harris Hastings. Fifth edition. Reprinted July 1941 with change as to prices and postage only. 1941. 38 p.
- Handbook of Card Distribution.* With references to Bulletins 1-25. Sixth edition. Reprinted November, 1941, with change as to prices only. 1941. 107 p.
- Handbook of Card Distribution.* Seventh edition. In press.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Catalog of Copyright Entries.

- Part 1, group 1—*Books.* New series, v. 38, no. 6-v. 39, no. 6. 1941-1942. 13 monthly issues and index to v. 38. 557 p. \$3.00 per year.
- Part 1, group 2—*Pamphlets, etc.* New series, v. 38, no. 5-v. 39, no. 6. 1941-1942. 14 monthly issues and index to v. 38. 1357 p. \$3.00 per year.
- Part 1, group 3—*Dramatic Compositions and Motion Pictures.* New series, v. 14, no. 5-v. 15, no. 6. 1941-1942. 14 monthly issues and index to v. 14. 362 p. \$2.00 per year.
- Part 2—*Periodicals.* New series, v. 36, no. 2-v. 37, no. 1. 1941-1942. 4 quarterly issues and index to v. 36. 568 p. \$2.00 per year.
- Part 3—*Musical Compositions.* New series, v. 36, no. 4-v. 37, no. 5. 1941-1942. 14 monthly issues and index to v. 36. 2539 p. \$3.00 per year.
- Part 4—*Works of Art, etc.* New series, v. 36, no. 6-v. 37, no. 6. 1941-1942. 13 monthly issues and index to v. 36. 548 p. \$2.00 per year.
- Code of Federal Regulations of the Copyright Office.* Chapter II, Title 37 as amended to October 1, 1941. 1942. 15 p.
- Copyright Law of the United States of America.* Being the act of March 4, 1909, as amended; together with rules for practice and procedure. 1942. 76 p. (Bulletin No. 14). 15 cents.
- Copyright Convention between the United States and Other American Republics.* Signed at Buenos Aires, August 11, 1910. 1942. p. 57-61. Reprinted from the *Copyright Law of the United States of America* (Bulletin 14).
- Forty-fourth Annual Report of the Register of Copyrights for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1941.* 1942. 44 p.

DOCUMENTS DIVISION

- Colombian government publications.* By James B. Childs. Second printing. 1941. 41 p. 10 cents. Originally published in the *Proceedings* of the third convention of the Inter-American bibliographical and library association (New York, H. W. Wilson Co., 1941).
- Monthly Checklist of State Publications.* Title page and index to v. 31 (1940). 1942. xxxix p. Vol. 32, nos. 6-12 (June-Dec. 1941). 1941. p. 261-575. Title-page and index to v. 32 (1941). 1942. xxxviii p. Vol. 33, nos. 1-5 (Jan.-May 1942). 1942. 218 p.

HISPANIC FOUNDATION

- The Portinari murals in the Hispanic foundation of the Library of Congress.* Notes by Robert C. Smith on the occasion of the inauguration of the murals, January 12, 1942. 1942. [4] p.

INDIC STUDIES

- Development of Indic Studies (Project F).* Second printing. 1942. 6 p. Reprinted from the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1940.* In press.

LAW LIBRARY

- Annual Report of the Law Library for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1941.* By John T. Vance. 1942. 49 p. Reprinted from the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress.*

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Digest of Public General Bills. 77th Congress, 1st-2d sessions. Nos. 4-5, January 3, 1941-March 31, 1942. 1941-1942. 714 p. \$2.00 per session.

MUSIC DIVISION

Early Books on Music Published before 1800 Acquired by the Library of Congress, 1913-1942. Compiled by Hazel Bartlett. 1942. In press. A supplement to the Division's *Catalogue of Early Books on Music* (1913).
The Recording Laboratory in the Library of Congress. By Jerome B. Wiesner. 1942. p. 288-293. Reprinted from the *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, v. 13, no. 3 (January 1942).

PUBLICATIONS OFFICE

L. C. Classification Schedules. March, 1942. 3 p. (Publications Checklist No. 1).
Publications Relating to Latin America Issued by the Library of Congress. 1942. 6 p. (Publications Checklist No. 2).

STATE LAW INDEX

State Law Index. An index to the legislation of the states of the United States enacted during the biennium 1939-1940. Eighth biennial volume. 1941. 706 p. Buckram, \$1.50.

SUBJECT CATALOGING DIVISION

Classification. Class C, Auxiliary Sciences of history. Subclass CN, Epigraphy. 1942. 22 p. 10 cents.
Classification. Subclass PT, Part 2, Dutch and Scandanavian Literatures. 1942. 102 p. 35 cents.
L. C. Classification—Additions and Changes. Lists 2 (June 1928; reprinted); 42-46 (May 1940-June 1942). 1941-1942. 38 l. \$1.00 per year.
Notes and Decisions on the Application of "Decimal Classification, Edition 13." Nos. 13-15 (October 1941-April 1942). 1941-1942. 3 l.
Outline of the Library of Congress Classification. Revised and enlarged edition of "Outline scheme of classes." 1942. 22 p.
Subject Headings, Fourth Edition. Quarterly supplements nos. 2-6 (April 1941-June 1942). 1941-1942. 78 p. \$1.00 per year.

UNION CATALOG

Key to Symbols Used in the Union Catalog of the Library of Congress. Fourth edition. 1942. 64 p.
The National Union Catalog in the Library of Congress. By George A. Schwegmann, Jr. 1942. p. 229-263. Reprinted from *Union Catalogs in the United States* (Chicago, American Library Association, 1942).
Symbols Used in the Union Catalog of the Library of Congress. Fourth edition. 1942. 128 p.
The Union Catalog of the Library of Congress. By William Jerome Wilson. 1942. 7 p. Reprinted from *Isis*, March 1942.

B. LIST OF PROCESSED PUBLICATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 1942

ADMINISTRATIVE

Monthly Public Information Bulletin. Vol. 1, nos. 1-2. May-June 1942.
Press Releases. Nos. 22-77. July 3, 1941-June 29, 1942.
Staff Information Bulletin. Vol. 1, nos. 1-23. January 23-June 26, 1942.

AERONAUTICS DIVISION

- Aircraft Drafting and Blueprint Reading.* September 19, 1941. 11. Out of print.
Elementary Aeronautical Books. November 21, 1941. 13 1. Out of print; new edition in preparation.
House Organs of American Aviation Companies. January 20, 1942. [2] p.
Some Aeronautical Books in Spanish. May 14, 1942. 4 p.
Some Books on Air Law. April 27, 1942. 3 p.
Some Recent Books for Aviation Mechanics. [1941]. [2] p. Out of print.

BIBLIOGRAPHY DIVISION

- Air Raid Protection.* A preliminary list of available guides for civilians. December 23, 1941. 5 p.
Children and War. A selected list of references. Compiled by Helen F. Conover. April 21, 1942. 21 p.
Civilian Defense. A selection of available guide books and pamphlets. Compiled by Helen F. Conover. Revised edition. March 16, 1942. 16 p.
Compulsory Military Training. A supplementary list of references. Compiled by Ann Duncan Brown. August 20, 1941. 38 p.
Conservation of Natural Resources in the United States. A selected list of recent references. Compiled by Anne L. Baden. February 20, 1942. 59 p.
Defense Financing. A selected list of references. Compiled by Grace Hadley Fuller. September 2, 1941. 40 p.
Federal Aid to Education. A brief list of references. Compiled by Grace Hadley Fuller. January 29, 1942. 7 p.
Federal Income Tax in the United States. A selected list of recent references. Supplementary to the mimeographed list of June 8, 1937. Compiled by Helen F. Conover. January 15, 1942. 27 p.
Government Control of Labor. Selected recent references. October 3, 1941. 8 p.
Inflation. A selected list of recent references. Compiled by Grace Hadley Fuller. January 23, 1942. 46 p.
Instalment Plan. A selected list of references. Compiled by Anne L. Baden. December 15, 1941. 41 p.
Latin America. A list of recent bibliographies. Compiled by Grace Hadley Fuller. June 29, 1942. 16 p.
A List of Bibliographies on Questions relating to National Defense. Compiled by Grace Hadley Fuller. June 24, 1941. 21 p.
 ——— Supplementary list. June 16, 1942. p. 23-59.
A List of Books on How to Read a Newspaper. October 30, 1941. 5 p.
A List of Books on Nutrition. October 23, 1941. 4 p.
A List of Books on Reading for Defense. October 23, 1941. 4 p.
A List of Books on the American Impact Abroad. October 30, 1941. 3 p.
A List of Books on the Contemporary Novel. October 24, 1941. 3 p.
A List of Recent References on Bankruptcy in the U. S. Supplementing list of January 2, 1940. Compiled by Grace Hadley Fuller. August 13, 1941. 23 p.
A List of Recent References on Neutrality. With a section on maritime neutrality and the freedom of the seas. Compiled by Helen F. Conover. September 30, 1941. 26 p.
A List of References on Brigadier General William Mitchell, 1879-1936. Compiled by Ann Duncan Brown. April 13, 1942. 33 p.
A List of References on Camouflage. Supplementary to mimeographed list of November 1940. Compiled by Grace Hadley Fuller. March 6, 1942. 16 p.
A List of References on Contemporary American Poetry. October 24, 1941. 4 p.
A List of References on General Douglas MacArthur. Compiled by Florence S. Hellman. February 9, 1942. 30 p.
A List of References on Tax Exemption of Securities. (Supplementary to mimeographed lists, 1931 and 1938). Compiled by Florence S. Hellman. January 16, 1942. 17 p.
A List of References on Western Hemisphere Defense. Compiled by Helen F. Conover. Revised edition. January 28, 1942. 39 p.

- Lotteries in the United States and Foreign Countries.* (Supplementary to the mimeographed list of June 6, 1934). Compiled by Anne L. Baden. June 17, 1942. 16 p.
- Madagascar.* A selected list of references. Compiled by Helen F. Conover. May 11, 1942. 22 p.
- The Netherlands East Indies.* A selected list of references. Compiled by Helen F. Conover. April 2, 1942. 46 p.
- New Zealand.* A selected list of references. Compiled by Helen F. Conover. June 4, 1942. 68 p.
- Petroleum Industry in the United States.* A selected list of recent references. Compiled by Anne L. Baden. June 19, 1942. 60 p.
- Radio and Radio Broadcasting.* A selected list of references. Compiled by Anne L. Baden. September 5, 1941. 109 p.
- Selected List of Recent Books and Pamphlets on Canada.* Compiled by Ann Duncan Brown. November 28, 1941. 145 p.
- A Selected List of Recent References on Photography and its Applications.* Compiled by Ann Duncan Brown. December 30, 1941. 35 p.
- A Selected List of References on Australia.* Compiled by Grace Hadley Fuller. April 2, 1942. 101 p.
- Steel and the Steel Industry.* A selected list of recent references. Compiled by Anne L. Baden. April 20, 1942. 64 p.
- Woman's Part in World War II.* A list of references. Compiled by Florence S. Hellman. May 19, 1942. 84 p.

CONSULTANT SERVICE

- List of Japanese Scientific and Technical Journals Received in Certain Government Libraries in the District of Columbia.* Prepared by Manuel Sanchez. December 8, 1942. 8 p.
- Selected List of European Scientific and Technical Journals.* Compiled from the Library of Congress union list of European journals in the District of Columbia [by] M. Sanchez. March 1942. [23] p.

EXPERIMENTAL DIVISION OF LIBRARY COOPERATION

- Memoranda on Library Cooperation.* By Herbert A. Kellar. 1941. 52 l. (No. 1, September 1941; all published).

HISPANIC FOUNDATION

- Investigations in Progress in the United States in the Field of Latin American Humanistic and Social Science Studies.* Preliminary edition. Alexander Marchant and Charmion Shelby, editors. 1942. 236 p.
- Latin American Belles-Lettres in English Translation.* A selective and annotated guide by James A. Granier. 1942. 31 p. (The Hispanic Foundation bibliographical series, no. 1).

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

- Digest of Public General Bills.* 77th Congress, 1st-2d sessions. Supplements to printed issues.
- Labor in Wartime (April 1941-March 1942).* Selected and annotated bibliography on labor problems and policies in a wartime economy. 1942. (Bibliographies of the world at war, no. V).
- National Defense Bulletins.* Prepared for the Office for Emergency Management. [For official distribution only].
- Series A. *Legislative and Executive Action.* Nos. 65-112. July 7, 1941-June 29, 1942.
- Series B. *Digest of Certain Defense Bills.* None issued.
- Series C. *Congressional Record-References to Defense.* Nos. 179-351. July 1, 1941-June 30, 1942.

Series D. *Digest of Defense Bills Introduced*. Nos. 70-149. July 1, 1941-June 30, 1942.

Series E. *Federal Register—References to Defense*. Nos. 62-300. July 1, 1941-June 30, 1942.

Series F. *Guide to Current Materials*. Nos. 17-90. July 13, 1941-June 25, 1942.

Series G. *Summaries of Committee Hearings*. Nos. 92-395. July 1941-June 27, 1942.

Series H. *Subject Documentation*. Nos. 1-2. March 10-April 30, 1942.

Series I. *Translations and Abstracts*. Nos. 6-9. July 9-September 11, 1941.

Raw Materials (April 1941-March 1942). Selected and annotated bibliography on raw materials in a wartime economy. 1942. (Bibliographies of the world at war, no. III.)

MUSIC DIVISION

Bibliography of Latin American Folk Music. Compiled by Gilbert Chase. 1942. 141 p.

Checklist of Recorded Songs in the English Language in the Archive of American Folk Song to July 1940. Alphabetical list with geographical index. 1942. 3 v.

PERIODICALS DIVISION

Newspapers Currently Received. September 1, 1941. 1941. 29 1.

STATE LAW INDEX

State Legislation, 1941-1942. Summaries of laws currently received in the Library of Congress. Nos. 4-14. July, 1941-June, 1942.

UNION CATALOG

Select List of Unlocated Research Books. No. 6, May 1942. 1942. 54 1.

Weekly Want-Lists. Nos. 276-326. July 5, 1941-June 27, 1942.

C. STATISTICS OF DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1942

	1941-1942	1940-1941	1939-1940
Free distribution (pieces):			
Through Publications Office.....	137, 657	56, 324	30, 132
Through Card Division.....	3, 346	4, 458	4, 504
Through Superintendent of Documents.....	35, 836	12, 050	12, 107
Total.....	176, 839	72, 832	46, 743
Sales (pieces):			
By Card Division.....	4, 763	7, 330	3, 022
By Superintendent of Documents.....	20, 208	14, 724	15, 641
Total.....	24, 971	22, 054	18, 663
Grand total.....	201, 810	94, 886	65, 406
Receipts from sales:			
By Card Division.....	\$1, 728. 89	\$2, 222. 58	\$1, 551. 80
By Superintendent of Documents.....	5, 116. 85	4, 421. 98	3, 579. 96
Total.....	\$6, 845. 74	\$6, 644. 56	\$5, 131. 76

APPENDIX III. LEGISLATION AFFECTING LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. FISCAL YEAR 1912

AN ACT

To amend section 8 of the Copyright Act of March 4, 1909, as amended, so as to preserve the right of authors during the present emergency, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 8 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting copyright", approved March 4, 1909, as amended, is hereby amended by striking out the period at the end of the section, inserting a colon and adding "*Provided*," followed by the following paragraphs: "That whenever the President shall find that the authors, copyright owners, or proprietors of works first produced or published abroad and subject to copyright or to renewal of copyright under the laws of the United States, including works subject to ad interim copyright, are or may have been temporarily unable to comply with the conditions and formalities prescribed with respect to such works by the copyright laws of the United States, because of the disruption or suspension of facilities essential for such compliance, he may by proclamation grant such extension of time as he may deem appropriate for the fulfillment of such conditions or formalities by authors, copyright owners, or proprietors who are citizens of the United States or who are nationals of countries which accord substantially equal treatment in this respect to authors, copyright owners, or proprietors who are citizens of the United States: *Provided further*, That no liability shall attach under the Copyright Act for lawful uses made or acts done prior to the effective date of such proclamation in connection with such works, or in respect to the continuance for one year subsequent to such date of any business undertaking or enterprise lawfully undertaken prior to such date involving expenditure or contractual obligation in connection with the exploitation, production, reproduction, circulation, or performance of any such work.

"The President may at any time terminate any proclamation authorized herein or any part thereof or suspend or extend its operation for such period or periods of time as in his judgment the interests of the United States may require."

Approved September 25, 1911.

(Public Law 258, 77th Congress, 1st Session, 55 Stat. 732, c. 421).

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and June 30, 1913, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1912, and June 30, 1913, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE IV—CLASSIFICATION ACT SALARY ADVANCEMENTS

For supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, on account of the enactment of the Act of August 1, 1941 (Public Law Numbered 200, Seventy-seventh Congress), amending the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and Executive Order Numbered 8882, issued September 3, 1941, under the authority of said Act, and on account of Executive Order Numbered 8842, issued August 1, 1941, to be added to and become a part of the appropriations available during said fiscal year under the following appropriation titles, namely:

LEGISLATIVE ESTABLISHMENT

For "Salaries, Office of Architect of the Capitol, 1942", \$1,178.
 For "Capitol Building and repairs, 1942", \$2,900.
 For "Improving the Capitol Ground, 1942", \$1,650.
 For "Maintenance, Legislative Garage, 1942", \$150.
 For "Maintenance, Senate Office Building, 1942", \$2,625.
 For "Maintenance, House Office Buildings, 1942", \$3,200.
 For "Capitol Power Plant, 1942", \$2,755.
 For "Salaries, Botanic Garden, 1942", \$450.
 For "Salaries, Library Proper, Library of Congress, 1942", \$8,995.
 For "Salaries, Copyright Office, Library of Congress, 1942", \$1,140.
 For "Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress, 1942", \$270.
 For "Distribution of card indexes, Library of Congress, 1942", \$2,615.
 For "Index to State legislation, Library of Congress, 1942", \$585.
 For "Union catalogues, Library of Congress, 1942", \$465.
 For "Salaries, library buildings, Library of Congress, 1942", \$3,240.
 For "Salaries, Office of Superintendent of Documents, 1942", \$6,050.
 In all, Legislative Establishment, \$38,268.

* * * * *

SEC. 503. This Act may be cited as the "Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942".

Approve, December 17, 1941.

(Public Law 353, 77th Congress, 1st Session, 55 Stat. 830.)

AN ACT

To authorize the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board to allocate one-half of the income from certain property to the Smithsonian Institution.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board is authorized to allocate to the Smithsonian Institution one-half of the net income derived after June 30, 1941, from the rental of the property located at Sixteenth and I Streets Northwest, Washington, District of Columbia, conveyed by Annie-May Hegeman to the Board by deed of December 20, 1938.

Approved, January 30, 1942.

(Public Law 423, 77th Congress, 2d Session, 56 Stat. 39, c. 28.)

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATIVE

* * * * *

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Security of collections: For an additional amount to enable the Librarian to effect precautionary measures for the security of the collections of the Library of Congress, and for every expense incidental thereto, including personal services, including special and temporary services at rates to be fixed by the Librarian,

services other than personal, rentals of space within or without the District of Columbia, equipment, supplies, travel and subsistence, purchase, hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-vehicles within and without the District of Columbia, fiscal years 1942 and 1943, \$100,000.

* * * * *

SEC. 303. This Act may be cited as the "First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942".

Approved, February 21, 1942.

(Public Law 463, 77th Congress, 2d Session, 56 Stat. 98).

AN ACT

Making additional appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, namely:

* * * * *

Emergency safeguarding of public buildings and property: To enable the Public Buildings Administration, independently or in cooperation with other agencies of the Government, without regard to sections 3709 and 355 of the Revised Statutes and section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932, to provide for the emergency safeguarding from subversive hostile acts and overt acts of aggression or depredation of the following: (1) Federal buildings and leased quarters wholly occupied by the Government, regardless of location, jurisdiction, and control (except those under the control of the War and Navy Departments); (2) administrative buildings of the Government of the District of Columbia; (3) utilities, not otherwise protected, that are necessary for the operation of such buildings; and (4) records, valuable materials, and other property of the United States, and all expenses incident to the foregoing including the construction or rental of buildings and other facilities for storage purposes within and outside the District of Columbia and the purchase or rental of land therefor, the remodeling of such buildings necessary for the protection of records, valuable materials, and other property, and the extension and protection, not otherwise provided, of Government-owned utilities, and for all expenses incident to the foregoing, including the purchase of materials, equipment, and apparatus, and repairs, construction or reconstruction of buildings damaged by such subversive or overt acts; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere without regard to the civil-service or classification laws, \$12,500,000, to remain available during the existence of the emergency declared by the President May 27, 1941, of which amount not exceeding \$350,000 may be used for administrative expenses: *Provided*, That the cost-plus-a-percentage-of-cost system of contracting shall not be used, but this proviso shall not be construed to prevent the use of a cost-plus-a fixed-fee form of contract: *Provided further*, That codes developed as guides for the accomplishment of the purposes hereof shall be subject to the approval of the Federal Works Administrator: *Provided further*, That activities with respect to subversive hostile acts shall be coordinated with the facility security program of the Office of Civilian Defense: *Provided further*, That so much of the foregoing appropriation (not to exceed \$100,000) as may be needed for the Capitol Building and Grounds, Senate Office Building, House Office Buildings, Library of Congress Buildings, United States Botanic Garden Buildings, Capitol Power Plant, Legislative Garage, United States Supreme Court Building, and any other buildings for which the Architect of the Capitol is responsible for structural and mechanical care, shall be transferred on the books of the Treasury from time to time as may be agreed upon by the Architect of the Capitol and the Commissioner of Public Buildings, for direct expenditure by such Architect under the authority of this paragraph, and including professional and technical services without reference to section 35 of the Public Buildings Act of June 25, 1910, as amended.

* * * * *

SEC. 406. This Act may be cited as the "Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942".

Approved, April 28, 1942.

(Public Law 528, 77th Congress, 2d Session, 56 Stat. 226, 235.)

AN ACT

To amend the Act entitled "An Act to require the registration of certain persons employed by agencies to disseminate propaganda in the United States, and for other purposes", approved June 8, 1938, as amended

* * * * *

"FILING AND LABELING OF POLITICAL PROPAGANDA

"SEC. 4. (a) Every person within the United States who is an agent of a foreign principal and required to register under the provisions of this Act and who transmits or causes to be transmitted in the United States mails or by any means or instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce any political propaganda (i) in the form of prints, or (ii) in any other form which is reasonably adapted to being, or which he believes will be, or which he intends to be, disseminated or circulated among two or more persons shall, not later than forty-eight hours after the beginning of the transmittal thereof, send to the Librarian of Congress two copies thereof and file with the Attorney General one copy thereof and a statement, duly signed by or on behalf of such agent, setting forth full information as to the places, times, and extent of such transmittal.

* * * * *

"(c) The copies of political propaganda required by this Act to be sent to the Librarian of Congress shall be available for public inspection under such regulations as he may prescribe.

"(d) For purposes of the Library of Congress, other than for public distribution, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General are authorized, upon the request of the Librarian of Congress, to forward to the Library of Congress fifty copies, or as many fewer thereof as are available, of all foreign prints determined to be prohibited entry under the provisions of section 305 of title III of the Act of June 17, 1930 (46 Stat. 688), and of all foreign prints excluded from the mails under authority of section 1 of title XII of the Act of June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 230).

"Notwithstanding the provisions of section 305 of title III of the Act of June 17, 1930 (46 Stat. 688), and of section 1 of title XII of the Act of June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 230), the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to permit the entry and the Postmaster General is authorized to permit the transmittal in the mails of foreign prints imported for governmental purposes by authority or for the use of the United States or for the use of the Library of Congress.

* * * * *

Approved, April 29, 1942.

(Public Law 532, 77th Congress, 2d Session 56 Stat. 248, 255-256.)

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Legislative Branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Legislative Branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, namely:

* * * * *

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

* * * * *

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

MECHANICAL AND STRUCTURAL MAINTENANCE

Salaries: For chief engineer and all personal services at rates of pay provided by law, \$93,570.

Salaries, Sunday opening: For extra services of employees and additional employees under the Architect of the Capitol to provide for the opening of the Library Buildings on Sundays and on holidays, at rates to be fixed by such Architect, \$6,768.

General repairs, and so forth: For necessary expenditures for the Library Buildings and Grounds under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol, including minor improvements, maintenance, repair, equipment, supplies, water-proof wearing apparel, material, and appurtenances, and personal and other services in connection with the mechanical and structural maintenance of such buildings and grounds, \$50,599, of which \$9,709 shall be immediately available.

* * * * *

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Salaries, Library, Proper: For the Librarian, the Librarian Emeritus, Chief Assistant Librarian, and other personal services, including special and temporary services and extra special services of regular employees (not exceeding \$5,000) at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$1,422,935. .

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Salaries: For the Register of Copyrights, assistant register, and other personal services, \$292,920.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Salaries: To enable the Librarian of Congress to employ competent persons to gather, classify, and make available, in translations, indexes, digests, compilations, and bulletins, and otherwise, data for or bearing upon legislation, and to render such data serviceable to Congress, and committees and Members thereof, and for printing and binding the digests of public general bills, and including not to exceed \$5,700 for employees engaged on piece work and work by the day or hour at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$149,480, of which \$5,110 shall be available immediately: *Provided*, That not more than \$20,000 of this sum shall be used for preparation and reproduction of copies of the Digest of General Public Bills.

DISTRIBUTION OF CARD INDEXES

Salaries and expenses: For the distribution of card indexes and other publications of the Library, including personal services, freight charges (not exceeding \$500), expressage, postage, traveling expenses connected with such distribution, expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian, and including not to exceed \$30,000 for employees engaged in piece work and work by the day or hour and for extra special services of regular employees at rates to be fixed by the Librarian; in all, \$209,910.

INDEX TO STATE LEGISLATION

Salaries and expenses: To enable the Librarian of Congress to prepare an index to the legislation of the several States, together with a supplemental digest of the more important legislation, as authorized and directed by the Act entitled "An Act providing for the preparation of a biennial index to State legislation", approved February 10, 1927 (2 U. S. C. 164, 165), including personal and other services within and without the District of Columbia, including not to exceed \$2,500 for special and temporary services at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, travel, necessary material and apparatus, and for printing and binding the indexes and

digests of State legislation for official distribution only, and other printing and binding incident to the work of compilation, stationery, and incidentals, \$37,960, of which \$200 shall be available immediately.

SUNDAY OPENING

Salaries: To enable the Library of Congress to be kept open for reference use on Sundays and on holidays within the discretion of the Librarian, including the extra services of employees and the services of additional employees under the Librarian, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$26,018.

UNION CATALOGUES

Salaries and expenses: To continue the development and maintenance of the Union Catalogues including personal services within and without the District of Columbia (and not to exceed \$700 for special and temporary services, including extra special services of regular employees, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian), travel, necessary material and apparatus, stationery, photostat supplies, and incidentals, \$27,065.

INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

General increase of Library: For purchase of books, miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, photo-copying supplies and photo-copying labor, and all other material for the increase of the Library, including payment in advance for subscription books and society publications, and for freight, commissions, and traveling expenses not to exceed \$5,000, including expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian in the interest of collections, and all other expenses incidental to the acquisition of books, miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, and all other material for the increase of the Library, by purchase, gift, bequest, or exchange, \$173,000, to continue available during the fiscal year 1944.

Increase of the law library: For the purchase of books and for legal periodicals for the law library, including payment for legal society publications and for freight, commissions, traveling expenses not to exceed \$2,500, including expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian in the interest of collections, and all other expenses incidental to the acquisition of lawbooks, and all other material for the increase of the law library, \$90,000, to continue available during the fiscal year 1944.

Books for the Supreme Court: For the purchase of books and periodicals for the Supreme Court, to be a part of the Library of Congress, and purchased by the Marshal of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the Chief Justice, \$20,000.

BOOKS FOR ADULT BLIND

To enable the Librarian of Congress to carry out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide books for the adult blind," approved March 3, 1931 (2 U. S. C. 135a), as amended, \$350,000, including not exceeding \$20,000 for personal services and not exceeding \$500 for necessary traveling expenses connected with such service and for expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian.

PRINTING AND BINDING

General printing and binding: For miscellaneous printing and binding for the Library of Congress, including the Copyright Office, and the binding, rebinding, and repairing of library books, and for the Library Buildings, \$260,000.

Printing the Catalogue of Title Entries of the Copyright Office: For the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries of the Copyright Office and the decisions of the United States courts involving copyright, \$45,000.

Printing catalog cards: For the printing of catalog cards and of miscellaneous publications relating to the distribution of card indexes, \$200,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE LIBRARY

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, stationery, office supplies, stock and materials directly purchased, miscellaneous traveling expenses, postage, transportation, incidental expenses connected with the administration of the Library and Copyright Office, including not exceeding \$500 for expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian, \$19,400.

For furniture, including the purchase of office and library equipment, apparatus, and labor-saving devices, \$28,673, to be expended under the direction of the Librarian of Congress, of which sum \$7,000 shall be immediately available.

For personal services, paper, chemicals, and miscellaneous supplies necessary for the operation of the photoduplicating machines of the Library and the making of photoduplicate prints, \$28,235.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS

Salaries: For the superintendent and other personal services, in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, including special and temporary services and special services of regular employees in connection with the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library Buildings in the discretion of the Librarian (not exceeding \$750) at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$275,556.

For extra services of employees and additional employees under the Librarian to provide for the opening of the Library Buildings on Sundays and on holidays, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$11,353.

For mail, delivery, including maintenance, operation, and repair of a motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, telephone services, rubber boots, rubber coats, and other special clothing for employees, uniforms for guards and elevator conductors, medical supplies, equipment, and contingent expenses for the emergency room, stationery, miscellaneous supplies, and all other incidental expenses in connection with the custody and maintenance of the Library Buildings, \$18,200: *Provided*, That any appropriations under the control of the Librarian of Congress may be expended without reference to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) in any case when the total amount of the purchase involved does not exceed the sum of \$100.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

For any expense of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board not properly chargeable to the income of any trust fund held by the Board, \$500.

Sec. 2. In order to keep the expenditures for printing and binding for the fiscal year 1943 within or under the appropriations for such fiscal year, the heads of the various executive departments and independent establishments are authorized to discontinue the printing of annual or special reports under their respective jurisdictions: *Provided*, That where the printing of such reports is discontinued the original copy thereof shall be kept on file in the offices of the heads of the respective departments or independent establishments for public inspection.

Sec. 3. No part of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the maintenance or care of private vehicles.

Sec. 4. Whenever any office or position not specifically established by the Legislative Pay Act of 1929 is specifically appropriated for herein or whenever the rate of compensation or designation of any position specifically appropriated for herein is different from that specifically established for such position by such Act, the rate of compensation and the designation of the position, or either, specifically appropriated for herein, shall be the permanent law with respect thereto; and the authority for any position specifically established by such Act which is not specifically appropriated for herein shall cease to exist.

Sec. 5. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered *prima facie* evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-

throw of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 6. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act or authorized hereby to be expended and no part of any appropriation or fund otherwise available to any Federal agency for which appropriations are contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States or of any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States, whose post of duty is in continental United States, unless such person is a citizen of the United States or a person in the service of the United States on the date of the approval of this act who being eligible for citizenship had theretofore filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen or who owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided*, That not to exceed ten positions in the Library of Congress may be exempt from the provisions of this section, but the Librarian shall not make any appointment to any such position until he has ascertained that he cannot secure for such appointment a person in any of the three categories hereinbefore specified in this section who possesses the special qualifications for the particular position and also otherwise meets the general requirements for employment in the Library of Congress. This section shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

* * * * *

SEC. 8. This Act may be cited as the "Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1943".

Approved, June 8, 1942.

(Public Law 600, 77th Congress, 2d Session, 56 Stat. 330, 343, 344-347, 349-350.)

APPENDIX IV. STATISTICS OF THE ACCESSIONS DIVISION

A. TOTAL CONTENTS OF THE LIBRARY, INCLUSIVE OF THE LAW LIBRARY (AT THE CLOSE OF FISCAL YEARS 1941 AND 1942)

<i>Description</i>	<i>Contents of the Library</i>		<i>Net accessions</i>	
	<i>June 30, 1942</i>	<i>June 30, 1941</i>	<i>1941-42</i>	<i>1940-41</i>
Printed books and pamphlets ¹ -----	6, 609, 387	² 6, 353, 516	255, 871	³ 251, 257
Manuscripts ⁴ -----	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Maps and views-----	1, 472, 251	1, 459, 995	12, 256	18, 276
Microfilms (rolls) ⁵ -----			6, 917	
Music (volumes and pieces)-----	1, 619, 280	1, 598, 776	20, 504	⁶ 199, 419
Prints (pieces)-----	561, 779	⁷ 558, 101	3, 678	⁷ 5, 587

¹ Figured on the basis of the count of printed books and pamphlets made in June 1902

² Revised to include figures on gain and loss of volumes in binding.

³ For manuscripts, maps, music and prints, see Chapter IV.

⁴ Numerical statement not feasible.

⁵ Actual statistics on microfilms in the Library, except 1941-42 accessions, not yet compiled

⁶ Includes 173,020 arrears handled by a Work Projects Administration project.

⁷ The figures for 1940-41 have been revised and now agree with those of the Division of Fine Arts.

B. ACCESSIONS OF VOLUMES AND PAMPHLETS DURING PAST TWO YEARS, CLASSIFIED BY SOURCE

<i>How acquired</i>	1941-42	1940-41
By purchase under the following appropriations and funds:		
Government appropriation for the increase of the Library-----	29, 221	47, 209
Government appropriation for the increase of the Law Library-----	11, 230	19, 119
Government appropriation for the State Law Index-----	14	50
Babine endowment fund-----	97	6
Guggenheim gift fund-----	100	61
Huntington endowment fund-----	3, 536	3, 613
Juvenile literature gift fund-----		45
By purchase (total)-----	44, 198	¹ 70, 103
By gift (from individuals and other unofficial sources)-----	² 47, 235	³ 35, 614
By transfer from U. S. Government libraries-----	78, 030	14, 661
From the Public Printer by virtue of law ⁴ -----	6, 606	10, 752
From the American Printing House for the Blind-----	65	301
From the project, Books for the Adult Blind ⁵ -----	1, 492	1, 792
By international exchange (from foreign governments)-----	11, 424	17, 783
*Gifts from the U. S. Government in all its branches-----	239	50
Gifts from state governments-----	9, 245	14, 831
Gifts from local governments-----	2, 610	2, 293
Gifts received from corporations and associations-----	39	225
By copyright-----	57, 700	68, 619
From the Smithsonian Institution:		
Added to the regular deposit-----	⁶ 1, 315	1, 557
Added to the Langley Aeronautical Library deposit-----	⁷ 25	36
By exchange (piece-for-piece)-----	12, 903	14, 389
By priced exchange-----	80	51
Gain of volumes by separation in binding and by binding of books and periodicals uncounted in their original form-----	18, 881	21, 923
Total Added (volumes and pamphlets)-----	292, 087	274, 980
DEDUCTIONS		
By consolidations in binding-----	10, 813	17, 564
By transfer of duplicates to other U. S. Government libraries-----	18, 780	580
Duplicates sent to other libraries on piece-for-piece exchange-----	3, 105	5, 569
Duplicates sent to other libraries on priced exchange-----	746	6
Volumes and pamphlets withdrawn (worn out, imperfect, superseded, etc.)-----	2, 772	4
Total deductions-----	36, 216	23, 723
Net accessions-----	255, 871	251, 257

*Material not printed at U. S. Government Printing Office received through Documents Division prior to February 1, 1942.

¹ Including 27,998 volumes and pamphlets accessioned prior to July 1, 1940, not heretofore counted.

² Including 1,370 bound volumes of periodicals and newspapers received as gifts from publishers.

³ Including 1,321 bound volumes of periodicals and newspapers received as gifts from publishers.

⁴ Including Library of Congress publications cataloged and added to the collections.

⁵ Not including "talking books" on records.

⁶ Including 300 dissertations. In addition, 3,711 parts of volumes were added from this source and 421 volumes were completed.

⁷ From this source, 272 parts of volumes were added and 13 volumes were completed.

APPENDIX V. DONORS OF MATERIAL TO THE LIBRARY, FISCAL YEAR 1942

A. R. S. Revista Mensual	W. L. Allison, Esq.
Sr. D. Luciano Abeille	The Viscount de Almeida Garrett
Sr. D. Amaranto A. Abeledo	Mr. Mark Altman
Academia Carioca de Letras, Brazil	Sr. D. Alejandro Alvarado Quirós
Academia de Ciencias, Portugal	Sr. D. Emilio Álvarez
Academia de Ciencias Médicas, Físicas y Naturales de La Habana	Sr. D. Evelio Álvarez del Real
Academia Colombiana de Historia	Sr. D. Antonio Álvarez Pedrose
Academia Nacional de Belas Artes, Portugal	América Ilustrada
Academia Nacional de Bellas Artes, Argentina	American Antiquarian Society
Academia Nacional de Ciencias, Argen- tina	American Can Co., of New York City
Academia Nacional de la Historia, Ar- gentina	American Council of Learned Societies
Academia Nacional de la Historia, Venezuela	American Jewish Committee
Academia Nacional de Medicina de México	American Library Association, New York and Chicago
Academia Paranaense de Letras, Brazil	American Museum of Natural History
Academia Portuguesa da História, Lis- boa	American Outpost in Great Britain
Academia Venezolana	American Society of Bookplate Collec- tors and Designers
Ação Educativa de Ensino Lical, Lisboa	Amigos, A South American Digest
Actividad	Amigos de la Arqueología
Mr. George Matthew Adams	Amigos de Lisboa
Mr. Paul Adams	Sr. Dr. Miguel Luis Amunátegui Reyes
Dr. Randolph G. Adams	Sr. Dr. Domingo Amunátegui Solar
Miss Marion A. Addis	Anais das Franciscanas Missionárias da Maria
Mr. William M. Adkins	Hon. Clinton P. Anderson
Sr. D. Nicolás Agami R.	Mr. Kenneth Anderson
Agonia, Revista	Sr. D. Alberto M. Andrade
Agronomía, Revista Mensual de Agricul- tura Científica	Sr. D. Alejandro Andrade Cocco
Agro Nacional Industria, Revista	Sra. Gabriel de Andrade
Sr. D. Jerónimo Aguilar H.	Exmo. Sr. Jorge de Andrade Maia
Sr. D. Alejandro Aguilar Machado	Sr. Dr. Andrés Barbero
Sr. D. Mirta Aguirre	Ángel Estrada & Cia.
Sr. D. Antonio Aita	Anshe Emet Synagogue
Sr. D. Abel Alarcón	Estate of Susan B. Anthony
Prof. Alcides Argüedas	Antigua Librería Robredo
Sr. D. Ricardo E. Alegría	Sr. Dr. Santiago Antúnez de Mayolo
Sr. D. Gustavo Alemán Bolaño	Anuario General de Baracoa
Alemann & Cia., Ltda.	Sr. D. Luis Hernández Aquino
Sr. D. Arturó Alessandri Rodríguez	Sr. Dr. Ernesto R. de Aragón
Sr. D. Miguel Alessio Robles	Exmo. Dr. Oswaldo Aranha
Mr. Ricardo J. Alfaro	Exmo. Sr. Murillo Araujo
Sr. D. Amadeo Báez Allende	Mr. José M. Arce
Sr. D. Luciano Allende Lezama	Sr. D. Fermín V. Arenas Luque
Mrs. Wm. H. Allison	Sr. D. Carlos de Arenaza
	Exmo. Sr. Afonso Arinos de Melo Franco
	Exmo. Sr. Henrique Aristides Guilhem
	Sr. D. Reginaldo María Arizaga
	Sr. D. Ramiro de Armas
	Sr. D. Herald de Armonías
	Miss Grace Armstrong
	Sr. D. Aurelio Arneo

- Mr. Moses J. Aronson
 Arquivo Historico Militar
 Exmo. Sr. Roberto Assumpção de Araujo
 Mr. Stanley C. Arthur
 Sr. D. Fernando Arturo Garrido
 Associação Brasileira de Educação
 Asociación Argentina de Música de Cámara
 Asociación Bibliográfica Cultural de Cuba
 Asociación de Escritores Venezolanos
 Asociación de Libreros de México.
 Bibliografía Mexicana.
 Asociación Mujeres Graduadas de la Universidad de Puerto Rico
 Association of American Geographers (through Prof. Derwent Whittlesey)
 Mr. Igor Astrow
 Asunción. Sociedad Científica del Paraguay
 Asunción. Universidad Nacional
 Sr. D. Elías M. Ataviado
 El Ateneo
 Ateneo, E. Salvador
 Ateneo Popular de la Boca
 Ateneo Puertorriqueño
 Sr. D. José Alfredo Attolini
 Sr. Dr. Ángel I. Augier
 Mr. George Auxier
 Ava Maya, Magazine
 Avance, Magazine Difusor de la Cultura General
 Avia, Revista Argentina de Aeronáutica
 Sr. D. Julio Enrique Ávila
 Exmo. Sr. Bastos de Ávila
 Sr. D. Eugenio de Ayape de San Agustín
 Exmo. Sr. Raúl de Azevedo
 Sr. Dr. Mariano Azuela

 Baia, Brasil. Secretaria da Agricultura, Indústria e Comércio
 Mr. Parker Bailey
 Mrs. Stephen A. Bailey
 Sr. D. Joaquín Balaguer
 Mr. Mariano Libadía Balancio
 Capt. H. A. Baldrige, U. S. N.
 Mr. Thomas R. Ball
 Banco Central de la República Argentina. Oficina de Investigaciones Económicas
 Banco de la República de Colombia
 Exmo. Sr. Manuel Bandeira
 Exmo. Sr. A. Bandeira de Mello
 Sr. D. José León Barándiarán
 Sr. D. Manuel Mayoral Barnés
 Mr. Edward R. Barnsley
 Exmo. Sr. Domingos Barreira
 Sr. D. Antonio Barreras
 Mrs. John W. Barrett
 Sr. D. Juan B. Bartesaghi
 Sr. D. Agustín Bartra
 Sr. D. Jorge Basadre

 Sr. Prof. Angel C. Bassi
 Exmo. Sr. Tito Batini
 Sr. D. Gonzalo Bautista
 A. Gaylord Beamian, Esq.
 Mr. Daniel B. Beard
 Rev. W. A. Beardsley
 Mr. Morgan M. Beatty
 Exmo. Sr. Henrique de Beaurepaire Aragão
 Sr. D. Teodoro Becu
 Sr. D. Hector Beeche
 Mr. Richard F. Behrendt
 Sr. D. Jorge Bejarano
 Sr. D. Victor Andrés Belaúnde
 Exmo. Sr. Newton Beleza
 Belgium. Belgique Amerique Latine
 Sr. Dr. Juan Ramón Beltrán
 Prof. Samuel Flagg Bemis
 Mr. Stephen Vincent Benét
 Mr. William Rose Benét
 Sr. Don C. A. Benítez Salcedo
 Miss Mary A. Benjamin
 Dr. Basil M. Benson
 Sr. D. José Raúl Berenguer
 Sr. D. José Bergamín
 Sr. Dr. Raúl A. Bergara
 Sr. D. Roberto Berro
 Sr. D. José J. Berrutti
 Mr. Henry V. Besso
 Exmo. Sr. Clovis Bevilacqua
 Exmo. Sr. João de Bianchi
 Bibliografía Mexicana
 Biblioteca de Autores Puertorriqueños
 Biblioteca Colombiana
 Biblioteca Colombiana, Seville
 Biblioteca Escolar, San Salvador
 Biblioteca Mayor. Universidad Nacional de Córdoba. Argentina.
 Biblioteca Municipal de Habana
 Biblioteca Nacional, Brasil
 Biblioteca Nacional, Colombia
 Biblioteca Nacional, Costa Rica
 Biblioteca Nacional, Ecuador
 Biblioteca Nacional, Guatemala
 Biblioteca Nacional, Portugal
 Biblioteca Nacional, Venezuela
 Biblioteca Nacional de Filipinas
 Biblioteca "Salvador Aguirre"
 Mrs. Gertrude H. Bidwell
 Birmingham Public Libraries, England
 Mr. Crawford M. Bishop
 Exmo. Sr. Agesilau A. Bitancourt
 Mr. Richard B. Black
 Dr. Richard E. Blackwelder
 Mr. Rudolph Blaettler
 Dr. Montgomery Blair, Jr.
 Mrs. Albert F. Blakeslee
 Sr. D. Everard Blanchard
 Mr. Jacob Blanck
 Miss Elizabeth P. Bliss
 Exmo. Sr. Capitão Lucas Alexandre Boiteux

- Sra. Irene de Bojano
 Boletim Americano
 Boletim Linotópico
 Boletim Municipal
 Boletim Pozitivista
 Boletim Bibliotécnico
 Boletín de la Academia Argentina de Letras
 Boletín de la Oficina Bibliográfica de Universidad Nacional de Córdoba
 Boletín de la Sociedad de Obstetricia y Ginecología
 Boletín de Obras Sanitarias de la Nación
 Boletín del Honorable Concejo Deliberante, Buenos Aires
 Boletín Minero e Industrial, Bilbao
 Bolivia. Legación de Bolivia, Washington
 Exmo. Dr. Gregorio Bondar, Consultor Técnico
 Sr. D. Tomás A. Borga D.
 Sr. D. Alejandro Ponce Borja
 Sra. Julia B. Bosch Vinelli
 Mr. Ralph Bosch
 Sr. D. Walter B. L. Bose
 Mr. Carl John Bostelmann
 Exmo. Dr. A. Botelho da Costa Veiga
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 Véritas, Publicación Mensual, Argentina
 Sr. D. Horacio Vicioso, Legation of the Dominican Republic, Washington
 Vida, Revista de Arte y Literatura
 Vida del Ateneo, Revista
 Sr. D. Jorge B. Vivas
 Srta. Carmelina Vizcarrondo
 Mr. Elwin Volk
 The Volta Bureau Library
 Mrs. Wheeler N. Voorhees
 Dr. Joseph S. Wade
 Mrs. Paul Wakefield
 Colonel Nathan N. Wallack
 Miss Lorna Gill Walsh
 Mr. Egbert H. Walter
 Mrs. Felix M. Warburg
 Miss Eva J. Ward
 Mrs. Beatrice Warde
 Miss Edith E. Ware, Executive Secretary of the National Committee of the U. S. A. on International Intellectual Cooperation
 Hon. Charles Warren
 Mrs. Fiske Warren
 Mr. Cadwallader Washburn
 Mr. Theron Wasson
 Lady William Watson
 Estate of Miss Mary L. Webb
 Mrs. Rose Tess Weinheim
 Dr. Joseph Weisskopf
 Mr. Edwin Stanley Welles
 Mr. Franz Werfel
 Dr. Waldemar Westergaard
 The Misses Wetmore
 Mr. C. I. Wheat
 Mrs. Charles V. Wheeler
 Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall
 Mr. Walter D. Wilcox
 Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley
 Colonel William J. Wilgus
 Mr. Harry Russell Wilkins
 Mr. Ames W. Williams
 Mrs. Constance Lodge Williams
 Admiral Henry B. Wilson
 Mrs. Woodrow Wilson
 Mrs. Arnold Wiltz
 Mrs. Flora Bridges Witherspoon
 Mr. Frederic M. Wood
 Mr. Judson Wood
 Mrs. Leonard Wood
 Mr. Caldwell Woodruff
 Mr. John Cook Wyllie
 Yale University Art Gallery
 Miss Ella Young
 Mr. Ellsworth R. Young
 Mrs. John Mason Young
 Sr. Dr. George Ypsilantis
 Sr. D. Julio Acero Z.
 Mr. Jorge Zalamea
 Zamorano y Caperán
 Sr. D. Enrique C. Zanetti
 Sr. D. Fidel A. Zarate
 Mr. Jake Zeitlin
 Mr. Stefan Zweig

APPENDIX VI. STATISTICS OF THE CATALOG PREPARATION AND MAINTENANCE DIVISION

CARD PREPARATION SECTION	
Cards written up and prepared.....	1, 202, 738
Entries mimeographed.....	6, 984
DUPLICATES AND ADDITIONS SECTION	
Copies checked for shelflist adding.....	3, 291
Copies added to catalog cards.....	1, 329
Series added to catalog cards.....	4, 922
Cards corrected.....	19, 857
FILING SECTION	
Cards filed in:	
Public Catalog.....	393, 316
Official Catalog.....	315, 351
Process file.....	239, 610
British Museum accessions file.....	71, 225
Total cards filed.....	1, 019, 502
LABELING SECTION	
Volumes handled.....	309, 671
Volumes labeled.....	175, 881
SEARCHING SECTION	
Gift items in Library.....	11, 005
Gift items not in Library.....	20, 290
Total.....	31, 295
Items recommended for purchase in Library.....	25, 637
Items recommended for purchase not in Library.....	36, 441
Total.....	62, 078
TEMPORARY CATALOGING SECTION	
Entries typed.....	72, 465

APPENDIX VII. STATISTICS OF THE DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING DIVISION

Titles cataloged.....	55, 999
Recataloged in full (new copy not previously represented in the Library's card catalog).....	1, 383
Recataloged (earlier printed cards revised).....	4, 776
 Total titles cataloged.....	 62, 158
Volumes added to cataloging record.....	87, 702
Pamphlets (Pamphlet Collection only).....	12, 677
 Total volumes added.....	 100, 379
Authority cards made.....	25, 721
Cooperative Cataloging—cards printed:	
A series.....	5, 664
Map series.....	35
Government series.....	2, 085
 Total.....	 7, 784

APPENDIX VIII. STATISTICS OF THE SUBJECT CATALOGING DIVISION

A. VOLUMES CLASSIFIED AND SHEFLISTED

Class		New Accessions	Old Ac- cessions Reclassified	Total
A	Polygraphy.....	2, 708	16	2, 724
B-BJ	Philosophy.....	1, 677	18	1, 695
BL-BX	Religion.....	4, 383	35	4, 418
C	History: Auxiliary sciences.....	1, 384	11	1, 395
CS71	American genealogy.....	416		416
D	History (except American).....	7, 034	5	7, 039
E-F	American history.....	7, 275	9	7, 284
G	Geography, Anthropology.....	1, 842		1, 842
H	Sociology.....	20, 938	48	20, 986
J	Political science.....	9, 735	3	9, 738
L	Education.....	4, 277	7	4, 284
M	Music, Literature of.....	815		815
N	Fine arts.....	2, 290		2, 290
P	Language and literature.....	13, 168	81	13, 249
PZ1-10	Fiction in English and Juvenile literature.....	4, 570	13	4, 583
Q	Science.....	7, 901	3	7, 904
R	Medicine.....	3, 121		3, 121
S	Agriculture.....	3, 178		3, 178
T	Technology.....	10, 414	24	10, 438
U	Military science.....	3, 136	46	3, 182
V	Naval science.....	986		986
Z	Bibliography.....	3, 733	1	3, 734
Old classifications.....			114	114
Total.....		114, 981	434	115, 415

B. TOTAL NUMBER OF VOLUMES, BY CLASS (APPROXIMATE)

A	Polygraphy	167, 100
B-BJ	Philosophy	51, 800
BL-BX	Religion	190, 800
C	History; Auxiliary sciences	63, 300
CS71	American genealogy	21, 500
D	History (except American)	223, 600
E-F	American history	262, 900
G	Geography, Anthropology	66, 800
H	Sociology	715, 000
J	Political science	295, 500
L	Education	167, 200
M	Music, Literature of	79, 800
N	Fine arts	80, 300
P	Language and literature	386, 000
PZ1-10	Fiction in English and Juvenile literature	160, 400
Q	Science	292, 000
R	Medicine	125, 200
S	Agriculture	138, 000
T	Technology	279, 200
U	Military science	55, 400
V	Naval science	37, 600
Z	Bibliography	176, 400
	Incunabula	1, 500

C. NUMBER OF TITLES CLASSIFIED BY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION

Apr. 1-Dec. 31, 1930	17, 844	1938	31, 044
1931	35, 284	1939	27, 624
1932	30, 822	1940	29, 246
1933	39, 930	1941	30, 087
1934	37, 864	1942 January-June	16, 069
1935	34, 580		
1936	34, 126	Total	397, 867
1937	33, 347		

APPENDIX IX. STATISTICS OF THE CARD DIVISION

A. DISTRIBUTION OF CARD INDEXES

Sales (regular).....	\$318, 958. 86	
Sales (to government libraries).....	9, 835. 93	
Sales (to foreign libraries).....	2, 424. 18	
Total sales.....		\$331, 218. 97
Regular orders first cards.....	2, 723, 010	
Titles held first cards.....	532, 214	3, 255, 224
Regular orders second cards.....	10, 759, 289	
Titles held second cards.....	2, 700, 577	13, 459, 866
Total cards sold.....		16, 715, 090
Cards supplied free:		
To 66 depository libraries (74,127 different cards).....	4, 892, 382	
To Catalog Division (new cards).....	2, 008, 679	
To other divisions of the Library of Congress.....	338, 479	
To South American Institutions.....	467, 700	
To government libraries.....	221, 916	8, 019, 186
Cards distributed.....		24, 734, 276
Cards cut in bindery.....		38, 826, 558
Less cards distributed.....		24, 734, 276
Cards added to stock.....		14, 092, 282
Author and Title searches.....		1, 548, 504
Number of active subscribers Jan. 1, 1941 (estimated).....	6, 500	
New subscribers added:		
Regular.....	225	
Foreign.....	2	
U. S. libraries.....	42	
Firms and individuals.....	69	
Total.....	338	

B. NEW CARDS PRINTED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1941

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Series</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Number of cards Printed</i>
	Regular.....	Catalog Division.....	44,529
X	Cross-references.....	do.....	6,760
A	American libraries.....	Cooperative Cataloging Service	4,961
Map	Maps Division.....	do.....	32
Agr	Department of Agriculture.....	Card Division.....	773
E	Office of Education.....	do.....	437
GS	Geological Survey.....	do.....	179
L	Department of Labor.....	do.....	138
PO	Patent Office.....	do.....	31
S	Smithsonian.....	do.....	61
SD	State Department.....	do.....	98
SG	Surgeon General.....	do.....	1
W	Washington (D. C.) Public Library.....	do.....	31
	Total.....		58,031

C. REPRINTS, FISCAL YEAR, 1942

REGULAR SERIES

Card Division:	
Daily reprints.....	59,560
Special reprints.....	13,517
Cataloging divisions:	
Revised reprints.....	7,409

OUTSIDE SERIES

Card Division:	
Daily reprints.....	3,760
Special reprints.....	1,887
Revised reprints.....	1,708

Total.....	87,841
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D. SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

(Added July 1, 1942–September 30, 1942) ¹

I. UNITED STATES

- Alabama*
Alabama. University. Library. University, Ala.
- Arizona*
Arizona. University. Library. Tucson, Ariz.
- Arkansas*
Arkansas. University. Library. Fayetteville, Ark.
- Colorado*
Colorado. University. Library. Boulder, Colo.
- Delaware*
Delaware. University. Library. Newark, Del.
- Florida*
Florida. University. Library. Gainesville, Fla.
- Idaho*
Idaho. University. Library. Moscow, Idaho.
- Illinois*
Illinois. State Library. Springfield, Ill.
- Indiana*
Indiana. University. Library. Bloomington, Ind.
Purdue University. Library. Lafayette, Ind.
- Kansas*
Kansas. State College. Library. Manhattan, Kans.
- Kentucky*
Kentucky. University. Library. Lexington, Ky.
- Louisiana*
Louisiana State University. Library. University, La.
- Michigan*
Detroit. Public Library. Detroit, Mich.
- Mississippi*
Mississippi. University. Library. University, Miss.²
- Nevada*
Nevada. University. Library. Reno, Nev.
- New Jersey*
Newark. Public Library. Newark, N. J.
- Oregon*
Oregon. State College. Library. Corvallis, Oreg.
- South Carolina*
South Carolina. University. Library. Columbia, S. C.
- Texas*
Southern Methodist University. Library. Dallas, Tex.
- Utah*
Utah. State Agricultural College. Library. Logan, Utah.
- Vermont*
Vermont. University. Library. Burlington, Vt.
- West Virginia*
West Virginia. University. Library. Morgantown, W. Va.

II. FOREIGN LIBRARIES

- Hawaii*
Library of Hawaii. Honolulu, T. H.
- Puerto Rico*
Puerto Rico. University. Library. Río Piedras, P. R.

¹ For list of depository libraries, see Annual Report 1941.² Set consists of cut proofsheets.

APPENDIX X. STATISTICS OF SERVICES, FISCAL YEAR 1942 REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

Divisions	Readers	Volumes In	Volumes Out	Volumes to Bindery	Publications and Circulars	Phone Calls	Conf. with Invest.	Reference Letters		Division Letters		Admin. Memos.
								Rec'd Direct	Referred Ref. Dept.	Letters	Forms	
Aeronautics.....	1, 123	1, 680	889	930	118	535	456	234	92	498	230	55
Bibliography.....	1, 238	1, 904	3, 511	-----	96	1, 341	281	4, 134	4, 006	18	263	295
Project: Books for Adult Blind	-----	-----	-----	-----	25, 706	2, 268	-----	-----	-----	3, 271	1, 897	136
Consultant Service.....	25	-----	-----	-----	1	978	1, 567	55	127	1, 900	132	492
Documents.....	3, 072	3, 364	7, 530	6, 977	-----	5, 579	407	140	1, 241	4, 606	5, 917	921
Fine Arts.....	5, 320	70, 190	62	1, 221	-----	818	-----	65	475	560	-----	57
Hispanic.....	4, 777	20, 824	1, 355	553	-----	4, 660	822	744	197	6, 761	3, 544	708
Indic Studies.....	47	66	2	50	204	180	219	66	16	689	540	354
Legislative Reference Service.....	3, 236	11, 010	15, 771	690	1, 180	7, 818	966	3, 908	316	98	160	107
Manuscripts.....	1, 800	11, 438	261	363	1, 124	3, 043	1, 325	367	488	1, 741	605	630
Maps.....	2, 650	34, 508	8, 509	273	10	1, 434	330	307	256	374	217	193
Music.....	7, 032	43, 218	1, 883	3, 820	1	17, 313	1, 494	420	397	3, 303	6, 896	453
Orientalia.....	4, 768	7, 030	1, 845	1, 206	368	681	488	205	44	319	-----	209
Periodicals.....	21, 058	273, 075	88, 644	6, 922	-----	28, 312	608	507	629	1, 213	5, 945	353
Photoduplication.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2, 208	3, 015	-----	99	3, 904	721	456
Radio Project.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	26	1, 363	3	68	61	507	-----	111
Rare Book Room.....	3, 828	22, 511	20	92	-----	2, 503	638	309	283	485	15	238
Reading Rooms.....	217, 614	687, 040	142, 701	25, 771	-----	59, 201	3, 588	1, 337	2, 338	1, 291	15, 617	1, 240
Semite.....	719	2, 068	234	239	-----	884	195	295	38	-----	-----	-----
Service for the Blind.....	12, 192	61	33, 151	1, 478	450	137	79	66	14	649	14	43
Slavic.....	2, 045	31, 053	1, 604	1, 665	-----	2, 574	948	18	30	441	70	89
Smithsonian.....	6, 861	20, 535	7, 491	3, 429	-----	8, 070	709	161	229	417	-----	323
Union Catalog.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2, 347	1, 160	514	214	189	1, 551	5, 526	283
Reference Dept.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1, 850	-----	-----	-----	402
Miscellaneous.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	683	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	331, 325	1, 250, 590	315, 052	55, 729	31, 721	154, 860	18, 702	15, 470	12, 248	34, 596	48, 348	8, 177

APPENDIX XI. STATISTICS OF BINDING

	1942	1941
Books sent to the bindery (including newspapers):		
Original binding (including newspapers)	36, 681	
Rebinding	26, 061	
Quarter-binding	14, 381	
	77, 123	77, 921
Books returned from the bindery (including newspapers).	78, 826	67, 570
Books repaired without rebinding	2, 257	4, 692
Miscellaneous lettering apart from that incidental to binding (volumes)	2, 908	4, 669
Pamphlets stitched in covers	33, 150	27, 055
Newspapers bound (volumes)	2, 491	3, 033
Prints and fine arts books processed	23, 946	26, 344
Maps mounted, reconditioned, etc	32, 084	32, 853
Rare books treated and repaired	11, 711	9, 961
Manuscripts processed	83, 017	74, 739
Boxes and portfolios made	535	10, 130
Ledgers made		38
Photomount binders made		4, 700
Binder's board cut	103, 525	57, 000
Dummies made	2, 650	81, 500
Book pockets made		3, 113
Books bound, field		76

APPENDIX XII. STATISTICS OF VISITORS TO THE BUILDINGS, FISCAL YEAR 1942

	Main Building	Annex Building
Total number of visitors during the year	748, 825	163, 887
Daily average for the 364 (363) ¹ on which the building was open	2, 057	451
Smallest daily average by months (December 1941) (January 1942) ¹	602	124
Largest daily average by months (August 1941) (July 1941)	5, 816	1, 149
Total number of visitors on weekdays	609, 669	142, 855
Total number of visitors on Sundays and holidays	139, 156	21, 032
Daily average for 307 weekdays	1, 986	465
Daily average for 57 (56) ¹ Sundays and holidays	2, 441	376

¹ The Main building was closed on Dec. 25, 1941. The Annex was closed on July 4 and Dec. 25, 1941.

APPENDIX XIII. FINANCE

A. FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR EXPENDITURE OR OBLIGATION--STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY, FISCAL YEAR 1942

Appropriation Symbol and Title	Current Ap- propriations	Funds Trans- ferred From Other Gov- ernment Agencies	Reimburse- ments to Ap- propriations	Unexpended Balances of Appropriation Brought For- ward From Prior Year	Unliquidated Obligations Brought For- ward From Prior Year 1	Unobligated Funds	
						Not Avail- able for Ob- ligation	Available for Obligation
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS							
Salaries, Library Proper							
0320125.....	\$1,321,865.00			\$103,335.27	\$203.59	\$103,131.68	\$1,321,865.00
0310125.....				338.93		338.93	
030/10125.....				113.53	-1.67	115.20	
0300125.....							
Salaries, Copyright Office							
0320126.....	289,740.00			13,615.80	-198.02	13,813.82	289,740.00
0310126.....				654.57		654.57	
030/10126.....				1.92		1.92	
0300126.....				18.45		18.45	
039/00126.....							
Legislative Reference Service							
032/30127.....	5,110.00						5,110.00
0320127.....	131,220.00						131,220.00
0310127.....				5,786.85	2,172.49	3,614.36	
0300127.....				2,590.53	70.00	2,520.53	
Distribution of Card Indexes							
0320128.....	260,345.00			11,147.24	1,534.24	9,613.00	260,345.00
0310128.....				1,025.40	-18.03	1,043.43	
0300128.....				.25		.25	
039/00128.....							

Index to State Legislation									
032/30105	1942-43	200.00							200.00
0320105	1942	39,785.00							39,785.00
0310105	1941							208.57	24.09
0300105	1910							.14	.14
Sunday Opening									
0320120	1912	26,018.00							26,018.00
0310120	1941							2,193.75	59.25
0300120	1940							14.61	14.61
039/00129	1939-40							31.00	31.00
Union Catalogues									
0320110	1942	26,645.00							26,645.00
0310110	1941							776.45	39.89
0300110	1940							181.70	181.70
Increase of the Library of Congress									
Increase, General									
032/30130	1942-43	248,000.00							248,000.00
031/20130	1941-42							108,117.11	83,357.82
030/10130	1940-41							18,646.25	17,623.96
039/00130	1939-40							.19	.19
Increase, Law									
032/30131	1942-43	90,000.00							90,000.00
031/20131	1941-42							53,700.23	42,976.31
030/10131	1940-41							20,899.89	19,913.02
039/00131	1939-40							135.51	124.78
Books for Supreme Court									
0320132	1942	20,000.00							20,000.00
0310132	1941							1,620.61	1,621.30
Books for Adult Blind									
0320120	1942	350,000.00							350,000.00
0310120	1941							125,482.65	125,370.36
0300120	1940							450.31	450.31

See footnotes at end of table.

A. FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR EXPENDITURE OR OBLIGATION—STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY
FISCAL YEAR 1942—Continued

Appropriation Symbol and Title	Current Ap- propriations	Funds Trans- ferred From Other Gov- ernment Agencies	Reimburse- ments to Ap- propriations	Unexpended Balances of Appropriation Brought For- ward From Prior Year	Unliquidated Obligations Brought For- ward From Prior Year	Unobligated Funds	
						Not Avail- able for Ob- ligation	Available for Obligation
<i>Increase of the Library of Congress—Continued</i>							
Printing and Binding—General							
0320133.....	\$360,000.00			\$158,690.59	\$152,442.93	\$6,247.01	\$360,000.00
0310133.....				813.34	743.30	76.04	
0300133.....							
Catalogue of Title Entries of Copyright Office							
0320134.....	45,000.00			21,721.91	21,083.81	638.10	45,000.00
0310134.....							
Catalog Cards							
0320135.....	200,000.00			75,852.45	44,142.78	31,709.67	200,000.00
0310135.....				13.26	-7.73	20.99	
0300135.....							
<i>Contingent Expense of the Library</i>							
Miscellaneous and Contingent Expense							
0320103.....	19,400.00			1,528.69	1,490.42	38.27	19,400.00
0310103.....				15.39		15.39	
0300103.....							
Furniture and Equipment							
032/30102.....	7,000.00						7,000.00
0320102.....	64,500.00						64,500.00

Photoduplicating Expenses												
0320130.....	1942	31,230.00										31,230.00
0310130.....	1941									914.33	0.08	
0300136.....	1940										60.39	
Security of Collections												
03230101.....	1912-1943	100,000.00										100,000.00
0320101.....	1912	30,000.00										30,000.00
Library Buildings												
Salaries												
0320137.....	1912	272,366.00										272,366.00
0310137.....	1911									98.83	8,333.13	
0300137.....	1910										6,788.14	
Sunday Opening												
0320138.....	1942	11,353.00										11,353.00
0310138.....	1941									870.74	710.50	
0300138.....	1940										1,511.01	
Maintenance												
0320139.....	1912	13,500.00										13,500.00
0310139.....	1911									2,018.04	352.71	
0300139.....	1910										83.64	
Expenses of Library of Congress Trust Fund Board												
0320112.....	1942	500.00										500.00
0310112.....	1941									258.00	67.55	
0300112.....	1940										250.09	
TOTAL ANNUAL APPROPRIATION.....		3,063,777.00								521,969.17	195,331.30	4,001,340.18

See footnotes at end of table.

A. FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR EXPENDITURE OR OBLIGATION—STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY,
FISCAL YEAR 1942—Continued

Appropriation Symbol and Title	Current Ap- propriations	Funds Trans- ferred From Other Gov- ernment Agencies	Reimburse- ments to Ap- propriations	Unexpended Balances of Appropriation Brought For- ward From Prior Year	Unliquidated Obligations Brought For- ward From Prior Year	Unobligated Funds	
						Not Avail- able for Ob- ligation	Available for Obligation
TRANSFERS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES							
<i>Appropriated Funds</i>							
Cooperation With the American Republics (Transfer to Library of Congress)							
03-1921004.....		\$ 35,000.00		\$6,896.23	\$2,611.98	\$4,284.25	\$35,000.00
03-1911004.....							
808017-652999 E. R. L. of C. Federal Non-con- struction Projects (Transfer from WPA)		\$ 60,000.00					60,000.00
808018-652999 E. R. L. of C. Administrative Ex- pense (Transfer from WPA)		\$ 500.00					500.00
408017-651999 E. R. L. of C. Federal Non-con- struction Projects (Transfer from WPA)				\$ 3,152.83	3,152.83		
408018-651999 E. R. L. of C. Administrative Ex- pense (Transfer from WPA)				\$ 97.85	97.85		
TOTAL APPROPRIATED FUNDS.....		95,500.00		10,146.91	5,862.66	4,284.25	95,500.00
Working Funds							
0325970 Working Fund, L. of C. (Emergency Management)		\$ 23,140.00					23,140.00
03235970 Working Fund, L. of C. (Emergency Management)		\$ 20,315.01					20,315.01
03025994 Working Fund, L. of C. (Emergency Management, Coordination between American Republics; War)				\$ 7,200.00	1,833.28		5,366.72

03025096 Working Fund, L. of C. (Coordinator of Information, War).....	1040-42									100,000.00
0325997 Working Fund, L. of C. (Coordinator of Information, National Defense).....	1942									220,200.00
TOTAL WORKING FUNDS.....										369,021.73
TOTAL TRANSFERS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.....										461,521.73
TRUST ACCOUNTS 12										
03X0117 Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, Interest Account.....		\$800.00								2,468.63
03X0118 Library of Congress Trust Fund, Interest on Permanent Loan.....		48,919.42								88,827.67
03X8022 Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, Principal Account.....										313,097.01
03X8031 Library of Congress Gift Fund.....		149,278.63								
03X8032 Library of Congress Trust Fund, Permanent Loan.....		17,721.13								
03X8033 Library of Congress Trust Fund, Investment Account.....										
03X8049 Library of Congress Trust Fund, Income from Investment Account.....		27,538.75								47,208.32
TOTAL TRUST ACCOUNTS.....										481,650.63
GRAND TOTAL.....										4,950,521.54

See footnotes at end of table.

A. FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR EXPENDITURE OR OBLIGATION—STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY, FISCAL YEAR 1942—Continued

Appropriation Symbol and Title	Obligations Incurred During Current Fiscal Year	Expenditures During Current Fiscal Year	Transfers to Surplus Fund of Treasury	Unexpended Balances	Unliquidated Obligations	Unobligated Balances		Appropriated for Fiscal Year 1943
						Not Available for Obligation Fiscal Year 1943	Available for Obligation, Fiscal Year 1943	
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS								
Salaries, Library Proper								
0320125-----1942	\$1, 257, 314.11	\$1, 255, 855.27		\$66, 009.73	\$1, 458.84	\$64, 550.89		\$1, 422, 935.00
0310125-----1941		203.59	\$103, 131.68					
030/10125-----1940-41			338.93					
0300125-----1940		-1.67	115.20					
Salaries, Copyright Office								
0320126-----1942	279, 783.01	279, 016.54		10, 123.46	166.50	9, 956.96		292, 920.00
0310126-----1941		-198.02	13, 813.82					
030/10126-----1940-41			654.57					
0300126-----1940			1.92					
030/00126-----1939-40			18.45					
Legislative Reference Service								
032/30127-----1942-43	4, 647.87	4, 647.87		462.13			\$462.13	144, 370.00
0320127-----1942	131, 216.43	130, 986.09		233.91	230.34	3.57		
0310127-----1941		2, 172.40	3, 614.36					
0300127-----1940		70.00	2, 520.53					
Distribution of Card Indexes								
0320128-----1942	252, 845.90	249, 836.46		10, 508.54	3, 009.44	7, 499.10		269, 910.00
0310128-----1941		1, 534.24	9, 613.00					
0300128-----1940		-18.03	1, 643.43					
030/00128-----1939-40			.25					

A. FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR EXPENDITURE OR OBLIGATION—STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY, FISCAL YEAR 1942—Continued

Appropriation Symbol and Title	Obligations Incurred During Current Fiscal Year	Expenditures During Current Fiscal Year	Transfers to Surplus Fund of Treasury	Unexpended Balances	Unliquidated Obligations	Unobligated Balances		Appropriated for Fiscal Year 1943
						Not Available for Obligation Fiscal Year 1943	Available for Obligation Fiscal Year 1943	
Increase of the Library of Congress—Con.								
Books for Adult Blind								
0320120	1942							
0310120	1941	\$349, 125. 89		\$153, 114. 80	\$152, 240. 69	\$874. 11		\$350, 000. 00
0300120	1940	120, 995. 86		4, 486. 70	4, 374. 50	112. 29		
			\$456. 31					
Printing and Binding—General								
0320133	1942	220, 748. 84		139, 251. 16	135, 976. 98	3, 274. 18		260, 000. 00
0310133	1941	126, 187. 55		32, 503. 01	26, 255. 43	6, 247. 61		
0300133	1940	743. 30	76. 04					
Catalogue of Title Entries of Copyright Office								
0320134	1942	19, 053. 86		25, 946. 14	25, 946. 14			45, 000. 00
0310134	1941	21, 083. 81	638. 10					
Catalog Cards								
0320135	1942	141, 875. 25		53, 124. 75	42, 180. 60	15, 944. 15		200, 000. 00
0310135	1941	44, 142. 78	31, 709. 67					
0300135	1940	—7. 73	20. 99					
Contingent Expense of the Library								
Miscellaneous and Contingent Expense								
0320103	1942	14, 877. 31		4, 522. 69	4, 369. 74	152. 95		19, 400. 00
0310103	1941	1, 490. 42	38. 27					
0300103	1940		15. 39					

[illegible]

See footnotes at end of table.

A. FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR EXPENDITURE OR OBLIGATION--STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY, FISCAL YEAR 1942--Continued

Appropriation Symbol and Title	Obligations Incurred During Current Fiscal Year	Expenditures During Current Fiscal Year	Transfers to Other Funds of Treasury	Unexpended Balances	Unliquidated Obligations	Unobligated Balances		Appropriated for Fiscal Year 1943
						Not Available for Obligation Fiscal Year 1943	Available for Obligation Fiscal Year 1943	
TRANSFERS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES								
-Appropriated Funds-								
Cooperation With the American Republics (Transfer to Library of Congress)								
03-1921001.....	1942	\$31,112.27						
03-1911001.....	1941			\$11,654.72	\$10,830.00	\$83.73		
80-017-652-00 E. R. L. of C. Federal Non-construction Projects (Transfer from WPA).....	1942	4,411.88		5,284.25	1,000.00	4,284.25		
80-018-652-00 E. R. L. of C. Administrative Expense (Transfer from WPA).....	1942	94,910.53		3,400.27	2,254.71	\$91.53		
40-017-651-00 E. R. L. of C. Federal Non-construction Projects (Transfer from WPA).....	1942	116.20		177.00	91.00	\$83.70		
80-018-651-00 E. R. L. of C. Administrative Expense (Transfer from WPA).....	1941	3,152.81						
		97.85						
Total Appropriated Funds.....		\$85,429.07		20,217.81	14,184.63	6,029.21		

Working Funds									
0123570 Working Fund, L. of C. (Emergency Management).....1912	22,530.34	20,718.36	2,121.64	1,817.98	623.06				
0123570 Working Fund, L. of C. (Emergency Management).....1912-1913	20,194.14	19,717.40	567.91	117.34				\$120.57	
03025934 Working Fund, L. of C. (Emergency Management, Coordi- nation between American Repub- lics, War).....1910-1912	5,167.31	4,568.08	2,634.01	2,153.65	109.49				
03025996 Working Fund, L. of C. (Coordinator of Information, War) 1910-12	99,951.12	98,381.12	1,618.58	1,769.70	19.88				
0325997 Working Fund, L. of C. (Coordinator of Information, Nat- ional Defense).....1912	217,070.41	203,098.51	11,201.40	8,971.57	2,229.69				
TOTAL WORKING FUNDS	365,810.04	352,412.38	18,442.63	15,210.54	3,081.52				
TOTAL TRANSFERS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	459,574.68	437,844.45	38,690.17	29,129.17	9,110.74			120.57	
TRUST ACCOUNTS ¹¹									
03X0117 Bequest of Gertrude M. Hub- bard, Interest Account	178.40	110.40	2,038.23	48.00				1,990.21	
03X0118 Library of Congress Trust Fund, Interest on Permanent Loan	10,477.05	11,845.37	52,540.19	10,300.17				12,150.02	
03X8022 Bequest of Gertrude M. Hub- bard, Principal Account			20,000.00		20,000.00				
03X8031 Library of Congress Gift Fund	263,532.80	243,680.05	101,932.10	55,467.89				79,561.21	
03X8032 Library of Congress Trust Fund, Permanent Loan			1,292,685.02		1,292,685.02				
03X8033 Library of Congress Trust Fund, Investment Account			171.84		171.84				

See footnotes at end of table.

A. FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR EXPENDITURE OR OBLIGATION—STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY,
FISCAL YEAR 1942—Continued

Appropriation Symbol and Title	Obligations Incurred During Current Fiscal Year	Expenditures During Current Fiscal Year	Transfers to Surplus Fund of Treasury	Unexpended Balances	Unliquidated Obligations	Unobligated Balances		Appropriated for Fiscal Year 1943
						Not Available for Obligation Fiscal Year 1943	Available for Obligation Fiscal Year 1943	
<i>Appropriated Funds—Continued</i>								
<i>TRUST ACCOUNTS—continued</i>								
03X8049 Library of Congress Trust Fund, Income from Investment Account	\$29,750.71	\$32,141.20		\$17,110.12	\$631.31		\$16,505.61	
TOTAL TRUST ACCOUNTS	341,449.59	318,107.92		1,429,507.50	36,110.37	\$1,252,896.86	140,210.07	
GRAND TOTAL	4,560,792.80	4,372,140.64	\$166,964.21	2,380,732.77	717,355.95	1,392,022.21	277,214.61	\$3,673,895.00

¹ Includes adjustments made during fiscal year 1942.

² Of the total amount appropriated \$8,970.00 was transferred to Appropriation 03X0128, Distribution of Card Indexes, Library of Congress, 1942, in accordance with Legislative Branch Appropriation Act 1942.

³ Transfer from Department of State, Symbol 121001 Cooperation with the American Republics, 1942.

⁴ Transfer from Department of State, Symbol 1911001 Cooperation with the American Republics, 1941.

⁵ Transfer from Federal Works Agency, Symbol 652600 Emergency Relief, Work Projects Administration, Federal Works Agency, 1942.

⁶ Transfer from Federal Works Agency, Symbol 651999 Emergency Relief, Work Projects Administration, Federal Works Agency, 1941.

⁷ Transfer from Emergency Management, Symbol 1120200, Salaries and Expenses, Office for Emergency Management, 1942.

⁸ Transfer from Emergency Management, Symbol 11230100, Salaries and Expenses, Office for Emergency Management, 1942 and 1943.

⁹ Transfer from Emergency Management, Symbol 1102002 (11), Emergency Fund for the President, War (Allotment to Office for Emergency Management for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics), 1940-42.

¹⁰ Transfer from Coordinator of Information, Symbol 90-1102002 (09) Emergency Fund for the President, War (Allotment to Coordinator of Information), 1940-42.

¹¹ Transfer from Coordinator of Information, Symbol 90-112006 Emergency Fund for the President, National Defense (Allotment to Coordinator of Information), 1942.

¹² For analysis of Gift and Trust Funds by donors. (See Exhibit "B.")

B. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY DONOR—
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY DURING FISCAL YEAR 1942

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Current appropriations and receipts	Reimbursements to appropriations	Unexpended balances of appropriations brought forward from prior year ¹	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year ¹	Unliquidated balance available for obligation	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unliquidated balance available for obligation fiscal year 1943
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, Library of Congress, Interest Account.	Purchase of prints.	\$800.00		\$1,078.63	\$10.00	\$2,468.63	\$178.40	\$140.40	\$2,039.23	\$18.00	\$1,990.23
Library of Congress Trust Fund, Interest on Permanent Loan Account:											
Babine, Bequest of Alexis V.	Purchase of Slavie material.	267.40		1,064.10		1,331.50	149.93	160.07	1,170.57	28.00	\$81.67
Beethoven Association.	Advancement of musical research.	183.32		1,400.22		1,883.71			1,883.71		1,883.71
Bowker, R. R.	Bibliographic service.	16.43		1.91		18.37			18.37		18.37
Carnegie Corporation of New York.	Chair in the Fine Arts.	3,634.62		10,757.20		14,391.81	2,900.00	2,173.00	12,118.81	725.00	11,393.81
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance, and appreciation.	4,330.61		2,793.64		7,124.25	4,452.04	4,119.54	3,004.71	332.50	2,672.21
Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc., Daniel Huntington, Archer M. Books.	Chair of Aeronautics.	3,626.16		2,036.91		5,663.07	5,625.00	3,750.00	1,913.07	1,875.00	38.07
Consultant.	Purchase of Hispanic material.	1,492.23		6,432.22	1,032.10	8,964.55	1,855.65	5,184.58	5,755.87	14,629.29	2,036.01
Longworth Foundation, Nicholas.	Consultant of Spanish and Portuguese literature.	13.65		174.60		218.25			218.25		218.25
	Furtherance of music.	307.66		332.31		639.97			639.97		639.97

¹ Includes adjustments during fiscal year 1942.

B. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY DONOR—
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY DURING FISCAL YEAR 1942—Continued

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Current appropriations and receipts	Reimbursements to appropriations	Unexpended balances of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year ¹	Unobligated balance available for obligation	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated balances available for obligation fiscal year 1943
Library of Congress Trust Fund, Interest on Permanent Loan Account—Continued.											
Pennell, Bequest of Joseph.	Purchase of material in the Fine Arts.	\$8,154.58		\$3,635.31		\$11,789.89	\$6,463.06	\$4,646.69	\$7,143.20	\$1,821.37	\$5,321.83
Whittall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke.	Maintenance of collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows and for programs in which instruments are used.	11,100.00		6,092.25	15.70	17,176.55	11,171.99	11,176.79	6,315.46	10.90	6,304.56
Wilbur, James B.: Chair..... Acquisition.....	Chair of Geography..... Acquisition of serviceable reproductions of manuscript material on American History in European Archives.	3,274.28 7,706.86	1,637.14 8,473.94			4,911.42 14,670.80	4,911.42 4,903.92	3,274.28 6,416.92	1,637.14 9,703.88	1,637.14	9,703.88
Treatment.....	Treatment of source material for American History.	1,231.42	631.27			1,885.69	936.64	936.64	949.05		949.05
	Total.....	48,919.42	45,466.14	5,557.89		88,827.67	46,677.65	41,845.37	52,540.19	10,390.17	42,150.02
Library of Congress Trust Fund, Income from Investment Account:											
Babine, Bequest of Alexis V.	Purchase of Slavic material.....		230.48			230.48	225.92	187.07	43.41	38.85	4.56
Beethoven Association....	Advancement of musical research.....		2,801.05	75.00		2,726.05	261.26	99.76	2,704.29	1.50	2,702.79
Benjamin, William Evarts.	Chair of American History.....	2,298.40				2,298.40	2,298.40	1,825.20	473.20	473.20	

Boxer, R. R.	Bibliographic service.	197.00	283.34	782.34	782.34	782.34	782.34	782.34	782.34
Carnegie Corporation of New York.	Chair in the Fine Arts.	125.00		125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
Cecilize Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.	Furtherance of musical research, competition, performance and appreciation.	2,779.05	138.09	3,217.14	3,000.00	3,000.00	217.14	217.14	217.14
Huntington, Archer M.: Books.	Purchase of Hispanic material.		8.57	8.57	8.57	8.57			
Consultant.	Consultant of Spanish and Portuguese literature.	1,237.50	1,092.19	2,290.09			2,290.09	2,290.09	2,290.09
Chair.	Chair of English Poetry and for equipment and maintenance of Hispanic Room.	7,566.00	11,529.01	22,015.12	14,290.22	11,213.57	7,882.16	97.20	7,785.20
Pennell, Request of Joseph.	Purchase of Material in the Fine Arts.	3,902.27	1,913.62	0,028.85	1,379.61	6,102.92	1,712.97	23.70	1,689.27
Porter Memorial Fund.	Consultantship.	7,133.11	500.00	72.34	0,631.73	0,701.11	921.33		0.29.33
The Henry Kirke.	TOTAL.	27,538.75	21,712.57	2,015.00	30,740.71	32,111.20	17,110.12	631.51	10,505.61
Library of Congress Gift Fund:									
American Council of Learned Societies.	Asiatic studies.	2,333.36		2,533.36	2,533.36	2,533.36			
	Cataloguing Chinese and Japanese books.	3,792.12	397.20	4,189.62	1,700.00	1,700.00	2,489.62		2,489.62
	Cataloguing the photographs of Miss Frances B. Johnston.	750.00		750.00	000.00	000.00	150.00		150.00
	Traveling expenses in connection with microfilming project.	1,350.00		1,350.00	1,312.60	1,312.60	7.40		7.40
American Jewish Committee of New York City.	Study of trends of current opinion.	800.00		800.00	800.00	800.00			
Anonymous.	Bibliographic research relating to American writers.	6,000.00	9,000.00	15,027.67	1,915.47	1,053.91	10,908.16	213.06	10,182.20
	Consultant in French literature.	1,800.00		1,800.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	550.00		550.00
	Purchase of Braille volume.	5.00		5.00	5.00		5.00	5.00	
	Purchase of Oliver Wendell Holmes manuscript.	500.00		500.00			500.00		500.00
Blaine, Anita McCormick	Towards the maintenance of the experimental division of library cooperation.	1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00			

B. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY DONOR—
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY DURING FISCAL YEAR 1942—Continued

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Current appropriations and receipts	Reimbursements to appropriations	Unexpended balances of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year ¹	Unobligated balance available for obligation	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated balances available for obligation fiscal year 1943
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued.											
Carnegie Corporation of New York.	Development fund.....	\$12,500.00		\$10,124.97	\$268.70	\$22,356.27	\$20,289.36	\$20,541.40	\$2,083.57	\$16.06	\$2,068.91
	Development of indie studies			1,597.41		1,597.41	1,597.41	1,597.41			
	Development of Recording Laboratory in the Music Division:										
	Equipment.....			6,062.87	2,848.37	3,214.50	2,333.89	4,968.57	1,094.30	213.69	880.61
	Technical Staff.....			10,363.74		10,363.74	5,372.78	5,372.78	4,990.96		4,990.96
	Revolving Fund.....			2,036.28	248.75	14,675.25	14,398.36	11,685.64	3,238.36	2,961.47	276.89
	Projects and undertakings proposed and recommended by the Librarian.			6,470.27	14.95	6,465.32	6,213.41	5,818.36	651.91	410.00	241.91
	Towards the support of Library fellows.	10,000.00				10,000.00			10,000.00		10,000.00
Church Archives Records —Various donors.	For editing.....	1,025.00				1,025.00	946.07	946.07	78.93		78.93
Committee for Inter-American Artistic and Intellectual Relations.	Grant to Senor Luis Alberto Sanchez.	3,050.00				3,050.00	3,050.00	3,050.00			
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.	Grant to Senor Candido Portinari. Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance, and appreciation.	4,000.00 14,871.36		406.75	53.03	4,000.00 15,225.08	4,000.00 15,117.94	4,000.00 14,850.83	421.28	314.14	107.14

Emergency Committees in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars.	Toward Fellowship in European Education 1941-42.	600.00			600.00	600.00				
	Toward Fellowship in Slavonic history, 1941-42.	600.00	122.22	75.55	646.67	646.67	722.22			
	Toward Fellowship in Slavonic history, 1942-43.	1,200.00			1,200.00	553.33	553.33	646.67		646.67
	Toward Fellowship in Scandina- vian culture, 1941-42.	600.00	200.00		800.00	800.00	800.00			
	Toward Fellowship in Scandina- vian culture, 1942-43.	600.00			600.00	346.66	346.66	253.31		253.34
	Toward Fellowship in Philosophy, 1941-42.	600.00	346.67		946.67	946.67	946.67			
	Toward Fellowship in Philosophy, 1942-43.	600.00			600.00	253.33	253.33	346.67		346.67
Friend of the Library --- Friends of Music in The Library of Congress.	Consultant in German literature-- Enrichment of music collection --	5,200.00 300.00			5,200.00 707.38	2,500.00	2,800.00	2,400.00 707.38		2,400.00 707.38
General Education Board	Continuance of cooperative cata- loguing service until Dec. 31, 1943.	172.46	7,813.46		8,615.97	3,513.50	3,513.50	1,502.47		4,502.47
Guggenheim Fund for the promotion of Aeronau- tics, Inc., Daniel Hogan, Frank J. ---	Acquisition of collection of aero- nautical historical material.		6,831.77	128.74	6,105.97	187.36	221.37	6,613.40	394.79	6,218.91
	Purchase of the original corrected typescript and corrected galleys of John Steinbeck's work, "Grapes of Wrath."	350.00			350.00	350.00	350.00			
Hoover Library on War, Revolution and Peace. Littauer Foundation, Inc., The Lucius N.	For collecting fugitive war mate- rial.	1,000.00			1,000.00	641.36	641.36	338.61	39.76	318.94
	Consultant in political science and Government administration 1940-41.		311.44		311.44	311.44	311.44			
Loeffler, Bequest of Elise Fay.	Purchase of music --	32.80	243.57		276.37			276.67		276.67
Longworth Memorial Concerts, Nicholas-- Various donors.	Concerts-----		40		40			.40		.40

B. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY DONOR—
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY DURING FISCAL YEAR 1942—Continued

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Current appropriations and receipts	Reimbursements to appropriations	Unexpended balances of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year	Unobligated balance available for obligation	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated balances available for obligation fiscal year 1943
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued.											
Meyer, Agnes E.....	Towards purchase of Vachel Lindsay manuscripts.			\$1,000.00		\$1,000.00			\$1,000.00		\$1,000.00
Netherlands Information Bureau.	Netherlands study unit.....	\$2,500.00				2,500.00	\$03.24	\$100.00	2,100.00	\$3.24	2,096.76
Oberlander Trust	Fellowship in European Education.	400.00				400.00	400.00	400.00			
	Consultantship in study of trends of wartime communications.	300.00				300.00	300.00	300.00			
Rockefeller Foundation	Assistant to South and Central American libraries:										
	1941-44.....	10,000.00				10,000.00	4,015.38	3,529.81	6,470.19	485.57	5,984.62
	1941-42.....	5,000.00				5,000.00	3,835.43	1,515.43	3,484.57	2,290.00	1,194.57
	Development of a catalogue of Hispanic material and organization of the bibliographical services:										
	Jan. 1, 1940-Dec. 31, 1941.....	5,365.80		212.80		5,578.60	5,578.60	5,578.60			
	Jan. 1, 1912-Dec. 31, 1912.....	5,500.00				5,500.00	5,500.00	5,485.22	14.78	14.78	
	Experimental study of trends of wartime communications:										
	Sept. 1, 1940-Aug. 31, 1941.....			2,415.00	572.10	1,842.93	1,842.93	2,415.09			
	Sept. 1, 1941-Aug. 31, 1942.....	23,800.00				23,800.00	22,091.44	21,552.29	7,217.71	539.15	6,708.56
	Laboratory of microphotography—										
	Revolving Fund.....		\$41,632.30	20,179.24	525.35	01,286.19	53,214.17	42,932.80	18,878.63	10,836.66	8,042.02

Radio Research Project:									
Semite Division Gift Fund. Whitall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke.	Jan. 1, 1941-Dec. 31, 1911	12,816.23	327.74	12,488.54	12,488.54	12,011.02	201.06	204.06	
	Jan. 1, 1942-Feb. 23, 1912			3,500.00	1,834.31	1,137.20	2,362.80	797.14	1,565.66
	Towards a consultancy in French literature			1,200.00				1,200.00	1,200.00
	Towards a Fellowship in Slavonic history, 1911-42		530.55	83.88	616.67	646.67			
	Towards a Fellowship in Slavonic history, 1942-43			1,200.00	1,200.00	553.33	616.67		616.67
	Towards a Fellowship in Scandinavian culture, 1911-42		890.00		890.00	890.00			
	Towards a Fellowship in Scandinavian culture, 1912-43			1,200.00	1,200.00	346.66	853.34		853.34
	Towards a Fellowship in Philosophy, 1911-42				946.67	946.67			
	Towards a Fellowship in Philosophy, 1942-43		946.67		1,200.00	253.33	253.33	946.67	946.67
	Towards the project for servicing motion-picture film				5,000.00	5,000.00		5,000.00	350.00
	Acquisition of Semite material		350.00		350.00			350.00	350.00
	Musical concerts		1,088.02	18.15	3,970.17	3,753.31	3,162.51	826.11	609.28
	Musical concerts—Proceeds from sale of books "The Stradivari Memorial"		423.70		501.49			501.49	501.49
	Purchase of musical holograph collection.		10,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00			
	Florence Hinkle Witherspoon Memorial.		18.00	18.00				18.00	18.00
TOTAL	140,278.03	51,520.02	141,814.40	5,516.01	343,097.01	213,650.95	101,932.10	25,367.89	70,561.21

C. INVESTMENTS HELD BY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD AND CASH DEPOSITED AS
A PERMANENT LOAN TO THE UNITED STATES TREASURY

Name of Fund	Purpose	Face Value of Invest- ments ¹	Antici- pated Annual Income	Cash in Permanent Loan Fund	Annual Income	Uninvested Cash Held by Treas- ury, U. S. No Annual Income	Total Face Value of In- vestments, Uninvested Cash, and Cash in Per- manent Loan	Total An- ticipated Annual Income
Bequest of Alexis V. Babine, received in June 1931.	Purchase of Slavic Material.....	-----	-----	\$0, 684. 74	\$267. 40	-----	\$0, 684. 74	\$267. 40
William Evarts Benjamin Fund, re- ceived in April 1927.	Chair of American History.....	\$27, 716. 00	\$1, 352. 00	-----	-----	\$26. 62	27, 742. 62	1, 352. 00
Richard Rogers Bowker Fund, received in January 1926.	Bibliographic Service.....	8, 800. 00	432. 00	1, 169. 06	40. 76	46. 27	10, 015. 33	478. 76
Carnegie Corporation of New York, received in July 1927.	Chair of Fine Arts.....	5, 000. 00	(²)	88, 305. 58	3, 534. 62	30. 00	93, 395. 58	3, 534. 62
Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Founda- tion, ³ received in November 1926.	Furtherance of musical research, com- position, performance and apprecia- tion.	38, 350. 00	2, 435. 30	108, 294. 07	4, 331. 76	35. 20	146, 679. 27	6, 767. 06
Daniel Guggenheim Fund, Inc., for the promotion of Aeronautics, received in November 1929.	Chair of Aeronautics.....	-----	-----	90, 654. 22	3, 626. 16	-----	90, 654. 22	3, 626. 16
Archer M. Huntington Foundation: Book Purchase Fund, ⁴ received in December 1927.	Purchase of Hispanic Material.....	-----	-----	112, 305. 74	4, 492. 23	-----	112, 305. 74	4, 492. 23
Hispanic Society Fund, received in May 1928.	Chair of the Literature of Spain and Portugal.	40, 500. 00	(²)	1, 091. 25	43. 65	33. 75	50, 625. 00	43. 65
Nicholas Longworth Foundation, re- ceived in March 1933.	Furtherance of Music.....	-----	-----	7, 691. 59	307. 66	-----	7, 691. 59	307. 66
Bequest of Joseph Pennell, received in September 1937.	Purchase of material for the Pennell col- lections.	\$109, 548. 05	4, 500. 00	213, 527. 07	8, 541. 08	-----	323, 075. 12	13, 041. 08
Henry Kirke Porter Memorial Fund, ⁵ received in December 1938.	Maintenance of a consultancy (or for any other needs of the Library).	186, 310. 00	5, 000. 04	-----	-----	-----	186, 310. 00	5, 000. 04
Sonneck Memorial Fund. established by the Beethoven Association, re- ceived in October 1929.	Aid and advancement of musical re- search.	-----	-----	12, 088. 13	483. 52	-----	12, 088. 13	483. 52

Gertrude Clarke Whitall Foundation, received between March 1936 and February 1940.	Maintenance of the collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows presented by Mrs. Whitall and for concerts in which these instruments are used.			285,000.00	11,400.00	285,000.00	11,400.00
James B. Wilbur: Donation, received in Aug. 1925.....	Reproduction of manuscript source material on American history in European archives.			192,671.36	7,706.86	192,671.36	7,706.86
Bequest, received in Feb. 1933.....	Treatment of source material on American History.			31,285.29	1,251.42	31,285.29	1,251.42
Bequest, received in Feb. 1933.....	Chair of Geography.....			81,856.92	3,274.28	81,856.92	3,274.28
TOTAL.....		425,224.05	13,719.31	1,232,055.02	19,307.40	1,058,080.91	63,026.74

¹ Consisting of bonds, stocks and realty. (Stocks of no par value are listed at selling price as of June 30, 1912.)

² Income indefinite.

³ In addition to this fund, Mrs. Coolidge has assigned to the Library, in the interest of its Music Division, the entire net income (approximately \$14,250 a year) from a fund of \$100,000 held in trust by the Northern Trust Company of Chicago, for her benefit under the terms of her father's will.

⁴ Under a provision made by Mr. Huntington in November 1936, the Trust Fund Board receives also half the income from \$88,318.09 held in trust by the Bank of New York, for the equipment and maintenance of the Hispanic Room in the Library of Congress and for a Chair of Poetry of the English language.

⁵ Of this amount \$62,113.75 represents book values of realty and certain Treasury notes, held by the Provident Trust Company of Philadelphia, under power of attorney.

⁶ Consisting of one-half of the proceeds to be realized from the sale of real estate (assessed at \$372,620) conveyed to the Trust Fund Board by Miss Annie May Hegeman.

NOTE.—This statement does not reflect the Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, in the amount of \$20,000 accepted by an act of Congress (Public No. 276, 62d Cong.), approved Aug. 20, 1912, and deposited with the U. S. Treasury, from which the Library receives an annual income of \$800 for the purchase of engravings and etchings to be added to the Cardiner Greene Hubbard collection.

D. APPROPRIATIONS TO THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL
FOR THE MECHANICAL AND STRUCTURAL MAINTENANCE
OF THE LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, FISCAL
YEAR 1942

<i>Appropriation Title</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Obligations</i>	<i>Balance</i>
Salaries.....	\$91, 320. 00	\$83, 850. 10	\$4, 507. 03
Sunday service.....	6, 768. 00	6, 405. 26	362. 74
Repairs and supplies ¹	76, 840. 00	57, 820. 69	19, 019. 31
Elimination of fire hazards.....	40, 000. 00	22, 953. 46	17, 046. 54
Total.....	214, 928. 00	171, 029. 51	40, 935. 62

¹ Includes \$2,000 for Modernizing Sidewalk Lift; \$2,800 for Pneumatic Tube, Card Division; \$2,500 for Remodeling Space, Card Division; \$3,500 for Air Conditioning Survey; \$12,650 for Air Conditioning Rooms; \$13,500 for Refrigerating Equipment; \$5,000 for Built-in Furniture, and \$1,500 for Trees and Shrubs. (Item for Air Conditioning Survey, \$3,500, made immediately available for 1941 expenditure.)

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